The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7533.—VOL. XLVI. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th instant, at Elizabeth-street South, the wife of Mr. John Newsham, of a daughter.

On the 25th July, at Cassilia, the wife of William Busby, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On 31st May, at Forbes, Lachlan district, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Catholic minister, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Irish vocalist, of Melbourne, to Mary O'Connor, of Sydney, New South Wales.

On Wednesday, July 16th, at the Presbyterian Church, Braidwood, by the Rev. F. B. Watt, James Campbell, Esq., of Dumfries, Scotland, to Miss Hannah Gandon, only daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Gandon, painter, of Sydney.

On the 26th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. George Francis Dillon, Richard Creagh, Esq., C. E., to Miss Margaret Cleary, daughter of John Cleary, Esq., county Limerick, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On July 25th, at Elladale, Appin, Harriett Ella, more than twenty-four years the beloved wife of the Rev. H. D. D. Sparling, very suddenly, the greater part of the previous day having been passed by her abroad in her husband's society, apparently with great enjoyment and in excellent health.

"Oh, for the touch of the vanished hand!
For the sound of the voice that is still!"

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, J. R. STEAD, Commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with Her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1862, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 o'clock p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd July.

STEAM TO NELSON, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff.
The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamship AIREDALE, J. BOWDEN, commander, will be despatched for the above ports on the 1st August, taking goods to each port, without transhipment.
No goods received after WEDNESDAY.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

NOTICE.—The Australasian Steam Navigation Company have made arrangements for putting on a STEAMER from Sydney to the Southern ports of New Zealand, viz.:—Nelson, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago, commencing on the 1st of September next. Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 19th July.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE (calling at EDEN).—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 3.
To EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 3.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, WEDNESDAY, 6th August, at 11 p.m.
To BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
BRISBANE.—Weekly communication, direct, between BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH, and between BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
The PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 7.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

STEAM TO PORT DENISON.—The screw steamer MURRAY will shortly be despatched to PORT DENISON, via Brisbane and Rockhampton, and will run once a month between Rockhampton and Port Denison.
J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Sydney; or BYRNES, BASSETT, and CO., Rockhampton and Port Denison.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, from Mr. Struth's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m. All freights must be paid by the shipper.
WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, THIS DAY, at 8 a.m., and on FRIDAY MORNING, at the same hour.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11
KIAMA.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on THURSDAY, at noon
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on THURSDAY, at noon
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon
WOGONGO.—Steamer, 7th August.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.—PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 5.0	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 4.15

S. H. WILSON, agent.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, the WOOLLOOMOOLOO, to sail early from Commercial Wharf.

ESTHER, FOR THE MANNING RIVER, from the Victoria Wharf.

MARY, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo.
JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner JANE SOMMERVILLE, on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board. Circular Quay.

FOR THE PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The COMMERCE sails THIS EVENING, from Pacific Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR WORRUM, RICHMOND RIVER.—The fast-sailing schooner WAVE OF LIFE. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or JOHN BOOTH'S Timber Yard (late Russell and Co.), Sussex-st.

CALLENDAR, for BRISBANE, loading at the Grafton Wharf, clears THIS DAY.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—The favourite trader UNCLE TOM, R. T. DARBEY, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trader JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, is detained by request of shippers, and is now receiving cargo for the above ports, at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail shortly.
For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner JEANIE DOVE, THOMAS LAKE, master, is nearly full. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature at once, to enable the vessel to clear. Excellent accommodation for passengers.
Apply to the Captain, on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

COROMANDEL GOLD-FIELDS.—The clipper-barque MAORI, 800 tons, will be despatched to AUCKLAND, from Newcastle, TO-MORROW. Passengers will be forwarded on by this evening's steamer.
For passage only, early application is necessary to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON direct.—The favourite regular trader LOUIS and MIRIAM, H. VANDERVORD, commander, will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER direct, the first-class clipper-brig WILD WAVE, J. R. VANDERVORD, commander. At the urgent request of shippers this smart clipper brig will for the future be kept in the Port Cooper trade. As the greater portion of her cargo is engaged, she will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—To sail on THURSDAY next. The EUGENE has room for a few tons of freight. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

FOR HAWKE'S BAY.—The brig MOUNTAIN MAID, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail early next week.
For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR MAURITIUS.—The clipper barque ELEONORE will sail for this port in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, to Captain JOUANIS; or to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Exchange Corner.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque ANTAGONIST, Captain WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 1st August, the fine British-built ship VIOLET, Captain PITON.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—For light freight and passengers only.—The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 515 tons register, J. MUNRO, commander, has superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and will sail for the above port on or about 25th instant.
Apply to the captain, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.—The magnificent A1 clipper ship WHITE STAR, 2340 tons register, THOMAS C. KERR, commander, will have immediate despatch.
This celebrated vessel—well known to be one of the largest, fastest, and most comfortable vessels afloat—offers unusual inducements to passengers desirous of securing a speedy and comfortable passage to England.
The White Star is still under the able command of Captain T. C. Kerr, whose passages in her have never been equalled by any other ship sailing at the same time.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain KERR; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents; or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Exchange-building.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The fine A1 13 years' ship HOLLINSIDE, 639 tons register, ROBERT RIDLAND, commander, has now the bulk of her cargo, and will sail 15th proximo.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a first class VESSEL of 150 to 200 tons to load for a colonial port.
MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, first-class VESSELS, of moderate tonnage, to load for colonial ports. Apply to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER, two or three first-class VESSELS for intercolonial or foreign voyages.
MOLISON and BLACK, No. 17, Bridge-street.

WANTED, VESSELS to carry Coals from Hexham to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply at the Minmi Colliery Office, No. 5, first floor, Exchange, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the barque CRISHNA, 390 tons burthen. DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Newcastle.

TO SHIPOWNERS, &c.—The undersigned has CHARTERS to offer for the various intercolonial and foreign ports; and purchasers for good first-class vessels. Several vessels in hand for sale, suitable for the coal trade. T. G. SAWKINS, ship broker, Exchange.

NOTICE.—Captain JOHN WHITTLE, of the barque BELLISSIMA, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

BELLISSIMA, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees are requested to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately for Macnamara's Wharf. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed and stored at their risk and expense. No claims will be allowed unless notice of the same be given to the captain previous to the removal of the goods from the wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned, THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

SHIP CLARA NOVELLO, from LONDON, will discharge at Botts' Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. All goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of whom it may concern. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-street North.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the ship MARGARETHA ROESNER, are requested to be sent in, before NOON, WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, to the undersigned, or they will not be recognised. LINCKER and CO., agents.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney shall be held at the head banking house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 29th day of July instant, at noon, to receive the report of the board of directors for the half-year ended 30th ultimo; to elect a director in the room of Walter Lamb, Esquire, who retires by rotation; to elect two auditors; and to take into consideration any other business which may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the board of directors.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 7th July.
N.B.—By the 54th clause of the deed of settlement, candidates for election to the office of director are required to leave notice, in writing, of their intention to become candidates, at the head banking house of the company, at least fourteen days previously to such election, exclusively of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—THOMAS SKINNER, Esq., a duly qualified proprietor, has, in terms of the Deed of Settlement, given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for election to the vacant office of Director in this Bank.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 25th July.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at their offices, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1862, of declaring a dividend, of electing two directors in the place of Michael Metcalfe and J. D. M'Lean, Esqs., who retire by rotation (but are eligible for re-election), of electing auditors in the place of G. O. Allan and Henry Brown, Esqs.—the latter gentleman only eligible for re-election—and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement.
MICHAEL METCALFE and J. D. M'LEAN, Esqs., have given the requisite notice of their being candidates for the vacancies in the Directory.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.
1st July, 1862.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY (incorporated by Act of Council).—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in their Office, No. 7, in the Exchange, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 29th of July instant, at 11.30 a.m., to elect two directors in the room of Thomas Walker and John Alexander, Esquires, resigned; to elect two auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's deed of settlement.
Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice in writing to the Board, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.
JOHN P. PERRY, Secretary.

J. B. WATT and J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esqs., have given the requisite notice of their intention to be candidates to fill the above vacancies in the direction.
JOHN P. PERRY, Secretary.
July 17th.

TOMAGO COAL MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—The Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Tomago Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Spring-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June last, to elect two directors in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.
By order of the Board.
J. H. MILLER, secretary.
Spring-street, 12th July.

TOMAGO COAL MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—J. L. MONTEFIORE and CHARLES FRITH, Esqrs, have given the required notice that they are CANDIDATES for the vacancies in the direction of this company.
J. H. MILLER, secretary.
Spring-street, 12th July.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BARR, ALFRED.—Ten Pounds Reward will be given to any one who can furnish information whether ALFRED BARR is alive or dead. His wife, Augusta Barr, being dead, and her property falling to the said Alfred Barr, is the reason of this advertisement. He left England (12 years ago) for Hobart Town, and from thence proceeded to Australia to the gold diggings. His height about 5 feet 4 inches, fair complexion, by trade a picture-frame maker and gilder. Apply to Mr. BARR, 36, Chandos-street, Strand, London, England.

MRS. ALFRED TAYLER, Deceased.—PORCH FAMILY.—Whereas SARAH TAYLER (widow and relict of Alfred Tayler late of Warminster Wilts England gentleman deceased) who died on the sixth day of March last past by her will dated the nineteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five gave and bequeathed unto her executors and trustees therein and hereinafter named four hundred pounds upon trust for the life of a person since dead and then upon trust to pay the said sum unto said testatrix's niece and nephews ISABELLA PORCH ROBERT PORCH and HENRY PORCH who were supposed to be residing in Australia in manner following (namely) Unto said Isabella Porch two hundred pounds and to said Robert Porch and Henry Porch one hundred pounds each for their own absolute use and benefit respectively And said testatrix directed an advertisement to be inserted four times within twelve calendar months next after her decease in two newspapers published in Australia calling upon each of them the said Isabella Porch Robert Porch and Henry Porch to forward to the said executors and trustees a certificate duly verified before a notary public that she or he was living and the place where she or he respectively was or might be then residing and directing in what manner the said legacies respectively were to be remitted to her or him respectively And said testatrix declared that in case the said trustees should not receive such certificate or any other information which they should consider satisfactory that the said Isabella Porch Robert Porch and Henry Porch or either of them were living then that the said four hundred pounds or such portion thereof as should lapse by reason of the non-receipt of such certificate or information should be paid unto certain other persons therein-named Now notice is hereby given that the said Isabella Porch Robert Porch and Henry Porch are required forthwith to send in such respective certificates or other information as aforesaid in order to make out and substantiate their several claims to the said bequests respectively to the satisfaction of WILLIAM TAYLER of the Folly in the parish of Long Newnton in the said county of Wilts farmer and WILLIAM HENRY TAYLER of Warminster aforesaid printer and chemist the executors and trustees acting under the said will at the office of their solicitor the undersigned HENRY PULLEN of Warminster aforesaid in default whereof they will be excluded from all benefit under the said will.
Dated 19th May, 1862.
HENRY PULLEN, solicitor, Warminster, Wilts, England.

JOSEPH EVANS SAVAGE, police constable, brother of Richard Savage, boot and shoemaker, late of Lochinvar, who left Portsmouth prison in the year 1859, on board the convict ship Sultana, for Western Australia, is requested to communicate with Major HENDERSON, the Honorable Comptroller-General, Freemantle; or to Mr. KENNEDY, 36, Goulburn-street; or Mr. WILSON, 28, Market-street, Sydney, and he will hear of something advantageous.

IF GIUSEPPE GALINA, who left his goods at the Sabloniere Hotel, Melbourne, do not fetch them away, they will be sold one month after this date. Sabloniere Hotel, Melbourne, 28th July.

GOTTLIEB ROEHRING.—You can get information about your brother by L. BERNICKE, bookbinder, No. 2, Hosking-place.

MARY M'DONALD, your Husband is back, at Messrs. Winter, Brothers', Colborrabbin, Campaspie, Victoria.

SHOULD THIS meet the Eye of Mr. JAMES BARRETT, of Killarney, Ireland—last heard of at Camden in December, 1860—he will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with Dr. MORGAN O'CONNOR, Yass, New South Wales.

SHIP HOTSPUR.—PATRICK DOONER, a passenger by the above ship, is requested to call upon Mr. SUMMERS, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, where he will find a letter from his brother at the Braidwood diggings.

HUGH FARELL, who left Glenmulur, county Wicklow, Ireland, about fourteen years ago, by sending his address to J. B., Clarence River Hotel, Sussex-street, will hear of something to his advantage.

EUGENE PAIN is requested to call on Mr. LAYARD, Jamieson-street, in regard to the plate glass.

EMILY WALKER.—A LETTER for you from England. D. and S. H. LEVI'S, 237, Pitt-street.

BI-CENTENARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Manly Beach.—The FOUNDATION STONE to be laid on TUESDAY, August 5th. Steamboat to return from Manly at half-past 5 and half-past 7. Fare there and back, 1s. 6d.; children half-price.

WINDSOR, RICHMOND, and Surrounding Districts.—LANCASHIRE DISTRESSED OPERATIVES' RELIEF FUND.—A Public MEETING will be held on MONDAY, August 4th, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the School of Arts, Windsor, to take steps for raising subscriptions in aid of the above fund.
WM. WALKER.
Windsor, July 26th.

PENRITH LANCASHIRE DISTRESS FUND.—We, the undersigned, members of the Bench of Magistrates, Penrith, hereby call a Public MEETING of the inhabitants of this district, to take place at the Court-house, Penrith, at Noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August next, to determine on assisting the fund for relieving the distress of suffering Cotton Spinners and Weavers in the manufacturing districts at home.
(Signed) JAMES J. RILEY, J.P.
J. KING LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
Penrith, 26th July.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.—Professor SMITH'S LECTURE will take place in the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING (Tuesday), at 8 o'clock. The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, Chancellor of the University, has kindly consented to preside.
Tennyson's Ode, sung at the opening of the Exhibition, with Sterndale Bennett's music, will be reproduced on this occasion by an efficient chorus, under the direction of Mr. CORDNER. Mr. STANLEY will preside at the organ, the use of which has been liberally granted by the Committee of the Philharmonic Society.
Admission:—Front seats (entrance from York-street), 2s. 6d.; back seats (entrance from Clarence-street), 1s. The proceeds of the lecture, after defraying necessary expenses, will be added to the fund for the relief of the suffering workpeople in Great Britain.

BY REQUEST, the Rev. THOMAS SMITH will deliver his LECTURE on "Hedley Vicars, the Crimean Hero," on THURSDAY EVENING next, August 1st, in the St. Barnabas Schoolroom, Parramatta-street. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d. The proceeds to go towards the church debt fund. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th June ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice.—The Dividend and Bonus declared at the half-yearly general meeting of proprietors on 25th instant will be payable at the Company's offices, Sussex-street, on and after the 1st proximo.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 28th July.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—The half-yearly Dividend will be payable, at the Office of this Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st proximo.
J. W. BROOKE, Secretary.

DARLINGHURST LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Debate, WEDNESDAY EVENING, "Are the Confederate States of America justified in asserting their independence?" B. VALENTINE, hon. sec.

WE, the undersigned MAGISTRATES in Petty Sessions assembled, for the Police district of Sydney, appoint that a MEETING of the Proprietors of Land on and within three miles of the Mudbank and Cook's River Road, and usually approached by such road, for the purpose of Electing Five Trustees for the said road, will be holden at this Police Office, George-street, Sydney, on the 16th day of August next, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. And we also appoint THOMAS HOGG, Esq., J.P., Presiding Magistrate, and JAMES WALLER, and JOHN GEDDES, Esqs., to act as Assessors to aid such Magistrate in deciding any questions that may arise at such meeting, conformably to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 12.
Given under our hands, at the Police Office, George-street, Sydney, this 28th day of July, A.D. 1862.
D. F. SCOTT, P.M.
THOMAS HOGG, J.P.

KREITMAYER'S MUSEUM, Pitt-street.—GARDINER, the BUSHRANGER!!! BURKE, WILLS, and KING, &c., &c., &c. Visited by 2000 last week. Admission 1s.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA SEASON, VICTORIA THEATRE.
Musical director and conductor, A. Reiff, junior.
Under the patronage of the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart, K.C.B., and LADY YOUNG.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, July 29th,
will be given (for the last time) Flotow's characteristic opera of
MARTHA, OR THE FAIR OF RICHMOND!
Sir Tristan Mickleford.......... Mr. Frederick Lyster
Lionel.......... Mr. Henry Squires
Plunkett.......... Mr. Farquharson
Mayor of Richmond.......... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Nancy.......... Miss Georgia Hodson
Lady Harriet.......... Madame Lucy Escott.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Balfe's romantic opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Wallace's favourite opera of MARITANA.
On MONDAY, August 4th, Donizetti's grand opera of LA FAVORITA
will be produced in a superb manner.
Doors open at half-past 7; Overture commences at 8 precisely.
Prices of Admission:—
Dress Circle and Stalls.......... 5s.
Pit.......... 2s.
Upper Circle and Gallery.......... 1s.
Box Office open from 11 till 3, where seats may be secured six days in advance.
Carriages may be ordered for a quarter before 11. To set down horses' heads to the south; take up to the north.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Uninterrupted Success.
Last appearance but 7 of the
MAORI WARRIOR CHIEFS,
in the second new Drama called
THE MAORI QUEEN,
written expressly by R. P. Whitworth, illustrated by authentic scenery, and supported by the Lyceum Company.
New Ceremonies, Games, and the War Dance.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday.
Concluding with the beautiful burlesque, entitled
LALLA ROOKH!
The Last Day Performance will be on SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock.
Monday next the last appearance in Sydney of the Maori Chiefs, as they sail for Melbourne on Tuesday next.

MADAME JAFFA begs to announce that her next CONCERT, with more than ordinary attractions, will take place at the Masonic Hall, on MONDAY, 18th August. Funds remaining after defraying the expenses of the concert will be presented to the Distressed Fund.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS FUND.—An Amateur ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, in aid of the above Fund, will be given at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY, 14th August next.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS FUND.—The CONCERT of the ORPHEONIST SOCIETY, in aid of the Distressed Operatives, will take place at the MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING next, July 31st, under the special patronage of
His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief
LADY YOUNG
Mr. Justice WISE
Mr. Justice MILFORD
The Right Worshipful the Mayor, and the City Council
Commodore BURNETT, and the Officers of H.M.S. Orpheus
Colonel HAMILTON, and the Officers of H.M. 12th Regiment
Captain LOVELL, and the Officers of the Royal Artillery
Adjutant Captain LAVERS, and the Officers of the N. S. W. Volunteer Rifles
The Officers of the N. S. W. Volunteer Artillery, and
The Committee of the Lancashire Distress Fund, &c., &c.
In addition to the full Chorus and Amateur Solo Vocalists of the ORPHEONIST SOCIETY, the programme will be executed by
Miss JULIA SIMMONS
Mrs. FREDERICK YOUNGE
Mr. F. ELLARD
Master ALFRED ANDERSON
The BAND of H M. XII. REGIMENT
The BAND of the VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
And the Professional Vocalists usually assisting the Society, viz.—
Madame SARA FLOWER
Madame FLORA HARRIS, and
Mrs. BRIDSON.
Further particulars will be duly announced.
Admission, 5s.; reserved seats, 7s. 6d. Tickets (now ready) may be obtained of Messrs. J. R. Clarke, Anderson, Sandon, Maddock, John Sands, and Peck, George-street; L. Moss, Hunter-street; King, Market-street; W. J. Johnson and Co., Pitt-street; and at the Freemasons' Hotel.
. Only 150 reserved seats—numbered—will be issued; to be obtained at the music shops of Messrs. J. R. CLARKE, ANDERSON, and MOSS, where a plan of the hall may be seen.
H. N. MONTAGU, hon. secretary.

ST. LEONARDS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Grand CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, Miss ANNIE YOUNGE, Madlle. FRANCES VIVIAN, pianiste, pupil of Benedict (first appearance in the colony), and a full company. Admission 2s. 6d.

THE SYDNEY DRAMATIC CLUB will meet THIS EVENING, at 8, at the Montpellier Hotel. F. ROE.

N. S. W. VOLUNTEER RIFLE BAND.—The members of the Band are informed that there will be practice at half-past six THIS EVENING, Tuesday. A full attendance is particularly requested.
D. CALLEN, Band Director.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited to August 15th for the Erection of a first-class House with Shop, in George-street. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr THOMAS ROWE, architect, 400, George-street. Masons' and brickwork to be tendered for separately.

TO PLASTERERS and Carpenters.—TENDERS required for the plastering and wood work of the Burwood Congregational Church. Particulars to be obtained of Mr. D. ALDERTON, storekeeper, Burwood.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for alterations and additions to a villa residence, at North Shore. In separate amounts for the excavating and masonry; also for the carpenters' and joiners' work. The plans may be inspected at the office of Mr. HAROLD BREES, architect, Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 7th August next.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for taking down the old Building in the occupation of Mr. A. Fairfax, George-street, and erecting first-class PREMISES on the site, for William M'Quade, Esq. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of J. F. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

TENDERS, for an Additional Story to an Hotel, at Woolloomooloo, are required to be sent in THIS DAY. O. H. LEWIS, architect, 392, George-street.

TENDERS required for Erecting Four Houses. Plans and specification to be seen at office of O. H. LEWIS, architect, 392, George-street.

TO ARCHITECTS.—A premium of twenty-five guineas will be given, for the approved DESIGN and plan for the erection of stores and shop-front, to be used for carrying on the business of wholesale and retail ironmonger. The plans and specifications must be sent in to the undersigned, on or before noon 22nd August, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
IREDALE and CO.

SAVING of 50 per cent. in BUILDING.—100 new PLANS for houses, convenient, pleasing, and not expensive. For inspection free. HAROLD BREES, architect, opposite Exchange. Plans sent by post.

LOST, a PARASOL, in George-street, on Monday. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 512, George-street.

DOG LOST.—Any one having found a light brown POODLE, answering to the name of "Frisky," will be rewarded on bringing it to Richmond Villa, Domain.

LOST, on Friday evening, between George, Market, and Pitt streets, a gold ARMLET with heart attached. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Mr. I. MOSS, 708, George-street South.

TWO CHEQUES LOST near the Haymarket, drawn on the Southern Branch of the Commercial Bank by Eliza Hanslow—one in favour of Walter Long, and the other in favour of O'Donnell and Bate. Any person having found the same will confer a favour by returning the same to Mrs. R. HANSLOW, 760, George-street South, payment of the same having been stopped.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Lady's Gold BROOCH. Apply BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, George-st.

FOUND, a Gold RING. The owner can have same on giving an accurate description, and paying for this advertisement. Apply to Mr. N. TRENGROUSE, practical draftsman, Railway Office, Phillip-street.

FOLLOWED two ladies on Thursday, a POODLE DOG. The owner can have it by paying expenses and giving the description. Apply to No. 429, Castlereagh-street South.

I, NOT HAVING HEARD from my wife, ANN PEARSON, for five years, and if I do not hear from her in three months from this date, intend to get married again. CHARLES PEARSON, Barraba, New South Wales. July 22, 1862.

PRINCE OF WALES DANCING ACADEMY.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.

MONEY.—Loans on personal security in any amount (repayable on terms to suit the borrower). Secrecy relied on. Address Box 238, Post Office.

£400 TO BE LENT, in one or more sums. W. K. MACNISH, solicitor, 178, Pitt-street.

SINGLETON.—Town Allotments.—Auction SALE, 12th August. See Messrs. DODDS and CO.'S advertisement in the other part of this day's paper.

A CARD.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 21, O'Connell-street.

A CARD.—Mr. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, No. 27, Hunter-street. Hours from 9 to 6.

CHEAP PRINTING at SMITH'S Branch Office, 397, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

CORNS, Defective Nails, Chilblains, and all impurities of the Feet cured, without the slightest pain, by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-street, Sydney, between King and Hunter streets.

CITY WINE VAULTS, opposite Jamison-street. Pea Soup at 11 o'clock, Ordinary at 1 o'clock. Bill of fare.—Roast goose, boiled fowls and egg sauce, roast pork, and roast beef.

DAWSON'S RAILWAY PRODUCE AUCTION DEPOT.—Sales twice a week—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, commencing at half-past 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th August next.
THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 421, George-street.

DR. DOYLE, of the Anatomical Museum, at home daily. 7, Wynyard-square.

DR. BELISARIO, REMOVED to No. 4 Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

EDWARD SCOTT, late of the Port Phillip Club Hotel, Flinders-street, at the request of his numerous friends in Sydney, begs to notify to gentlemen and families coming to Melbourne, that his present establishment is known only as SCOTT'S HOTEL, and is in Collins-street, West Melbourne, near the Victoria Railway Station.

HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Ship Brokers, Spring-street.

LETTER-PRESS and Lithographic Printing, cheap, and elegantly executed, at DEGOTARDI'S, Sydney Printing House, Robin Hood-lane.

MR. JOHN DILLON'S OFFICES REMOVED from 178, Pitt-street, to 103, Elizabeth-street North, within three doors of King-street, and a few yards from the Supreme Court House. Monday, 28th July.

NICOLL, Tailor, 104 and 106, King-street. Tweed suits, to measure, £3; trousers, 20s.

PICKERING'S PORTRAIT GALLERY, 612, Brickfield-hill. Portraits cheaper than any other gallery in Sydney.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed from Pitt-street to the "City Bond," 91, York-street. BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE. Sydney, 1st July.

REMOVED.—C. ASHTON, Engraver and Printer, from York-st. to Castlereagh-st., 2 doors from King-st.

REGISTRY OFFICE for Servants, Parramatta-street, near Circulating Library. Good servants on hire.

TANKARD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Lonsdale-street West (corner of Queen-street).—The oldest establishment in Melbourne. Families and single gentlemen accommodated in a superior style. No intoxicating liquors allowed on the premises.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 264, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

WRITING TAUGHT in eight lessons; improvement guaranteed. NEEDHAM'S Academy, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

LADIES' Fashionable Angular Handwriting Taught. NEEDHAM'S Academy, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

COBB AND CO.'S LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES, running in connection with the Government Railways, from Penrith and Campbelltown.
Passengers and parcels booked for Bathurst, Orange, Lachlan, Mudgee, Berrima, Goulburn Yass, Lambing Flat, and intermediate places, daily, Sundays excepted.
For further particulars as to rates of fares, and time of starting, apply at the Company's Office, Royal Hotel, George-street. W. R. HALL, agent.

THE VICTORIAN LINE of American Wagons leave Fox and Co.'s Booking Office, 479, George-street daily, for the conveyance of merchandise, passengers, and luggage to the undermentioned places:—
Lachlan, Lambing Flat, Yass, Goulburn, Bathurst, and Orange.
N.B.—Horse and bullock teams dispatched to all parts of the colony; prompt attention to all favours.
FOX and CO., 479, George-street, Sydney.

FOR THE LACHLAN direct.—Three of the Victorian Line of American WAGONS, on TUESDAY, 30th, carrying merchandise, light freight, and passengers; also Thomas' teams for Mudgee. FOX and CO., 479, George-st.

SHOPKEEPERS and others are cautioned not to give CREDIT to any persons on my account, without my express written authority, otherwise I shall not be responsible. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN STOVE.—WANTED, to Purchase a small one, in good order. Address STOVE, Box 285.

A STRONG tidy GIRL wanted, to assist in housework, and care of a child. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street.

AT GRAHAM'S.—Wanted, Female General Servant, for Queensland; Housekeeper, Boots, and Boy, for Mudgee.

A PRIVATE Family having a larger house than necessary, would be glad to meet with a respectable party requiring a few rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. Address, first by letter, to R. Z., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG MAN is in want of a SITUATION as Groom and Gardener; can milk well or pull a boat, and willing to be useful; good reference. Apply J. C., 57, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

A SIGN WRITER, PAINTER, and PAPER-HANGER, lately arrived, wants EMPLOYMENT; country preferred, if engaged permanent. Wages two guineas per week. Address by letter H. RUSSELL, 164, Riley-street, South Head Road. Open for a week.

A PERSON with ten years' experience in Victoria with sheep and cattle, and having a large tract of country in the Kennedy district, Queensland, is desirous of securing a partner, with or without personal attention. Apply, by letter, Box 217, Post Office.

A HIGHLY respectable Widow and her Daughter, recently from England, are desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT; the one as upper nurse or housekeeper, and the other as a nursery governess. References are permitted to Lady Stephen, Lyons-terrace; and to Mrs. Mort, Greenoakes. Address Mrs. KING, 147, Woolloomooloo-street.

BEESWAX.—Wanted to purchase. W. LARMER, Wholesale Druggist, 313, George-street.

COOPER Wanted, for the country, to make tallow casks, &c. H. R. REID, 54, New Pitt-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO.—Wanted to Purchase. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

CABINETMAKERS WANTED; constant employment. Apply Cabinet Shop, Liverpool-st. Saw Mills.

COTTAGE WANTED to RENT, in the suburbs—five rooms and kitchen, with yard and garden; rent not to exceed £45 per annum. Address, with terms, &c., to O. P. Q., HERALD Office.

COTTAGE WANTED, with garden and paddock, near the Railway, and within easy distance of Sydney. Address, stating rent, &c., to M. J., care of Mr. Buffier, St. James' Model School, Sydney.

ENGINEER.—A competent Mechanic is desirous of EMPLOYMENT in the country. ENGINEER, HERALD Office.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by a respectable MAN of active business habits and good character, as clerk, collector, manager of a branch store, or in any confidential capacity. No objection to the country. Address J. F., HERALD Office.

HOUSEMAIDS, Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants, and Nursemaids for HIRE, at the Female Home, Darlinghurst.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN as HOUSEKEEPER. Address, stating all particulars, to M. M., HERALD Office. Good character indispensable.

POLISHERS Wanted. Mr. WOOD, Park-street.

SHEEP OR CATTLE.—A Gentleman of unexceptionable references, is anxious for EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER, in any part of the colonies. F. M., Mr. Aldis, George-street.

TWO LABOURERS Wanted, for the country. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND; also two Juniors. CHAS. RUSH, 632, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, this morning, a good TROUSERS CUTTER, at H. DYSON'S, 297, Castlereagh-street.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, an experienced Assistant, by a gentleman in Queensland. Apply W. LARMER, 313, George-street.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN.—A SITUATION wanted, as Salesman or Traveller. COMMERCIAL, HERALD Office.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted a good SALESWOMAN. Salary no object. CABLE and THOMPSON, 664, Brickfield-hill.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Wanted, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, for the Gundagai Hospital. The salary is one hundred pounds per annum and residence, with extras for medicine supplied to the patients. The population of the town and district is rapidly increasing, and offers an excellent opportunity for establishing an extensive private practice in addition. Applications, accompanied with the necessary testimonials, can be forwarded to the Chairman, at Gundagai, on or before the 13th August next, from whom any further information can be obtained.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, that can milk. G. MOORE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a quiet Cart HORSE, by the week. R. SELBY, 17, Hay-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, for Queensland, a first-class Baker and a Butcher. HAIGH and BROWN, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Mrs. SPEERIN, King's Head, 77, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a LAD, for a light business. FREDERICK SMITH, 97, King-street.

WANTED, a Lad, as GROOM. Apply between 10 and 11 to A. THOMPSON and CO., 81, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a strong BOAT, for a vessel of 30 tons. Apply to W. DALTON, Market Wharf, this day.

WANTED, This Day, a LAD, 17 or 18 to work on a farm. W. DALTON, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, liberal wages to a competent person. 1, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-st.

WANTED, an active MAN as out-door SERVANT. Apply at Roslyn Hall, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a steady HOUSEMAID. Apply at Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, an active NURSEMAID. 3, King-street West, next to the gun maker's.

WANTED, to purchase, two second-hand marble or slate CHIMNEYPIECES. A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel, corner of William and Crown streets.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to make himself useful in house. Forbes Hotel, Barrack and Clarence streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, and NURSE GIRL. Apply 4, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a General Female SERVANT. Apply Lord Nelson, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply No. 7, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a Single MAN as GROOM. Apply Mr. CLEEVE, 24, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. YEEND, Bathurst and Sussex streets.

WANTED, an active BOY. Apply YEEND'S, Sir Walter Scott, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a GIRL of 14 or 15, to make herself useful. Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER, for a Boarding House. Mrs. DUNN'S office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a PLACE, for a Professed Cook—English. Mrs. DUNN'S, office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable person as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply early, 1, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER. Apply early to E. HEAD, builder, Park-street.

WANTED, two VESSELS of light draught, 40 to 60 tons. R. CAMPBELL, Commercial Stores, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL about 14, to mind children. Ravenswood Cottage, corner Bourke and Albion sts.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 257, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a YOUTH with some knowledge of the Cabinet-trade. 300, Pitt-st., near Liverpool-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. 1, Circus-court, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, 237, Castlereagh-street, next Martyn's Bazaar.

WANTED, respectable English GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Wilshire-buildings, 628, George-st.

WANTED, a couple of good House CARPENTERS. Apply A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as PORTER. FRANCIS, 64, William-street.

WANTED, a CHILD, to WET NURSE. Apply 97, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a single Man, as GROOM. Apply Mr. BRITCHER, butcher, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a GIRL of 15 or 16. Mrs. H. PAWLEY 615, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. UPTON, Brisbane-street, Sheriff's Gardens.

WANTED, two WHEELWRIGHTS. P. WILLIAMS, wheelwright, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. LEVY, 660, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Forth and Clyde Inn, Prince-street.

WANTED, a good SALESWOMAN, who understands millinery. JAMES CLARK, 523 and 525, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSEMAID. Reference required. Mrs. E. MOSES, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a Person to give INSTRUCTION in MUSIC. Address, stating terms, Z., Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to assist in the shop, and make herself useful. Mrs. EVELEIGH, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who can wash and iron. Apply Mrs. EVELEIGH, opposite Post Office.

WANTED, at BORTON'S Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets, a MAN, able to cook and willing to make himself useful.

WANTED, a FLOWER GARDENER; a Married Man, without children, preferred. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, 112, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, by a Young Man, LODGINGS in a respectable family, near to Macquarie-street. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a female COOK, for a gentleman's family in the country. Apply to GEORGE STABLER, 105, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Miss PATERSON, 3, Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, two practical WATCHMAKERS. Apply to N. SCHACHTEL, watchmaker and jeweller, 101, King-street.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL as General SERVANT, where another is kept. Apply Tower Inn, opposite Railway Station.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION as CLERK in a mercantile office. Can keep a set of books by double entry. Good references can be given. Address I. M. I., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Married Gardener, a Married General Servant, wife as Cook and Laundress, or Parlour Maid; Female General Servants, Farm Men, &c. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a respectable Person as COOK and LAUNDRESS, or as COOK; good references indispensable. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 3, Dynevor-terrace, College-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, Laundress, Cook and Laundress, and General Servant, for Rockhampton; Married Couple, Man as Coachman or Cook, Wife Cook or Housemaid. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, immediately, some CANE for a Basket-maker; must be sound. Address, stating price per ton, delivered at Newcastle Wharf, Mr. PERRY, baker, Blane-street, Newcastle.

WANTED, a Middle-aged Single MAN to make himself useful on a farm, and to give instructions in writing and arithmetic to youths of the employer when not otherwise engaged. Apply at Commercial Stores, between 11 and 2 o'clock, to W. HEZLET.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th July, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Approaches to Wellington Ferry Erection of Police Buildings, Forbes Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office, Orange Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office, Deniliquin Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office, Armidale Railway Extension, Picton to Goulburn—Contract No. 1 Railway Extension, Picton to Goulburn—Contract No. 2 Completion of the Long Bay Road Laying and Ballasting the Permanent Way of the Great Western Railway Extension to the Nepean	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 29th July.
Erection of a Court and Watch House, Coonamble Repairs to Circular Quay Erection of a Goods Shed, Branxton Station, on the G. N. Railway	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 5th August.
Additions to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta Great Southern Road, 2nd District— 5. South of Picton 8. Fitzroy Hotel to Baker's 8a. Supply of metal ditto 9. Baker's Inn, southward. Erection of a lodge, Botanic Gardens Great Northern Road, 1st District— 12. "Spread Eagle," northward 13. Northumberland and Long bridges 14. At culvert No. 51 15. Ditto No. 55 16. Black Hill, Lochinvar 17. Nailor's 18. Victoria Bridge 19. Between Black and Jump-up Creeks Supply of sleepers for Menangle Extension	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 12th August.
Erection of a Post and Telegraph Office, Braidwood Supply of metal for Great Western Road, between Lapstone Hill and Cox's Downfall Addition to Court House, Bathurst Erection of Court House, Forbes	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 19th August.
Construction of culverts at Three and Four-mile Creeks, near Albury Construction of bridge over Adams' Creek, on the Great Southern Road	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th August.
Leasing Government Railways	1st November.

W. M. ARNOLD

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8th July, 1862.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the undermentioned places from the 1st September, to the 31st December, 1862, or 1863; persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before twelve o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August next, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

NORTHERN ROAD.

To and from Hursley and Port Macquarie, once a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 14th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th July, 1862.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The following extract from a letter received from Commander Sidney, R.N., in charge of the Admiralty and Colonial Survey, is published for general information.

E. C. WEEKES.

"Admiralty and colonial surveying schooner Captain Cook."

"Sydney, 10th July, 1862.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Government, with the arrival, to-day, of this vessel, having been employed on the survey of the coast, since the 4th ultimo, between Sugar Loaf Point and Port Macquarie.

"I have to report the existence of a shoal, which I have examined and named the 'Edith Breaker.' It has 25 feet on it at low water, with from 18 to 20 fathoms immediately around it, and with any swell forms a dangerous breaker, lying as it does directly on the line of coasters' track, inside the Seal Rocks.

"The following are the bearings (magnetic) and distance, viz. :—

"White pile on summit of Sugar Loaf Point, north 27 40 east 2¾ miles.

"Outer green point of Treachery Head, north 19 30 east 1¾ mile.

"Large Seal Rock north 57 10 east 2½ miles.

* * * * * *

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"FREDERIC N. SIDNEY, Commander R.N.
"The Honorable E. C. Weekes," &c., &c., &c.

The Treasury, Queensland,
17th July, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the Government, having it in contemplation to undertake the formation of a Tramway between Ipswich and Dalby, are prepared (in order to provide funds for carrying out the same) to issue land scrip, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

1. Each portion of scrip issued will be of the value of £20, and will bear interest at the above rate from the date of issue.

2. The said scrip, with interest added at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be received in payment of land purchased in any part of the colony, either at the Treasury or by any land agent to whom it may be presented.

3. All scrip issued to be transferable by delivery.

4. The amount tendered must be paid in cash on delivery, at the rate of £20 for each portion of scrip.

5. Persons desirous of purchasing any portion of the above are invited to send in applications, addressed to the honorable the Treasurer.

6. Any further information may be obtained at this office.

By his Excellency's command,
R. R. MACKENZIE.

FORM OF SCRIP.

£20 0 0 QUEENSLAND SCRIP. £20 0 0
No. TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY.

In consideration of value received, it is hereby agreed and directed that this scrip, together with interest added, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, from the , shall be received as cash at any Government land sale, or in payment of any Crown lands purchased by the holder hereof for the time being.

Dated at Government House, Queensland, this day of 18

Governor of Queensland.

Colonial Treasurer.

Entered at the Treasury
Under Secretary.

Entered at the Audit Office,
Auditor General.

PRIVATE ASYLUM for INSANE and NERVOUS PATIENTS, REGENTVILLE, near Penrith, New South Wales, 33 miles from Sydney, on the Great Western Railway, is now open for the reception of patients, of the upper and middle classes of society.
Consulting Physician.
Dr. CAMPBELL,—Tarban Asylum.
Daily Visiting Surgeon.
Mr. WILLMOTT,—Penrith.
Resident Superintendent.
Mr. BELL.
To whom all applications are requested to be addressed.
Terms—From three guineas a week, payable monthly in advance.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—BRANCHES of this Bank are open for the transaction of general business at
Forbes (Lachlan Gold-fields)
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Adelong
Orange
Penrith
And, at
Goulburn.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, May 6th.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Branches of this Bank are open at
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan).
Branches have also been recently opened at Orange, and at Bathurst; at all of which places all usual banking business is transacted.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 5th June, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Agents for the Bank of New Zealand.—Grant drafts on and purchase or collect approved bills, payable at the following places in New Zealand, viz.:—Auckland, Taranaki, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Picton, Blenheim, Lyttelton, Christchurch, Kaiapoi, Timaru, Dunedin, Invercargill, Riverton, and on the gold-fields, Wetherstone, Waitahuna, Tokomairiro.

THE TAVISTOCK HOTEL, Hunter-street.—ALEXANDER YOUNG respectfully informs the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity that he has finally completed his arrangements for the conducting of the above well-known establishment. Gentlemen from the interior, visiting Sydney, will find the Tavistock Hotel replete with every necessary requisite, and, from its central position, will be found one of the most convenient hotels in Sydney.

CAPTAIN COOK HOTEL, opposite Lyceum Theatre. —ROBERT CARR begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above Hotel, and has spared no expense in making it comfortable, and trusts by the manner in which he means to conduct it, he shall be deserving of a portion of the public patronage. Wines, spirits, &c., of the best quality. N.B.—Board and residence reasonable.

HENRY EDMONDS, of the Bayswater Hotel, in returning thanks for the liberal support that he has received from his numerous friends and acquaintances, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the opposite side, where he hopes to have the same liberal support as hitherto received. The best situation in the colony.

HENRY EDMONDS, Bayswater Hotel, Double Bay. —One of the finest Billiard Tables in Sydney. Open TO-DAY, 29th. A conveyance leaves for Sydney every half-hour.

DO YOU DINE in Town, if so, Try the Kent Larder Dining Rooms, 164, Pitt-street, considered the cheapest and best in Sydney. Three courses given for 1s. Soup, meat, vegetables, and pastry. N.B.—Select Dining Rooms!

CHEMISTRY, Phrenology, Elementary Astronomy, and the use of the Globes.—Mr. CHARLES MEYMOTT, M.R.C.S., &c., at the request of several friends, and in order to promote the prevailing desire for intellectual pursuits, is prepared to devote a few leisure hours in the evening to giving instruction in the above subjects to a limited number of students.
Tuesdays, at 7 p.m., chemistry and natural philosophy.
Thursdays, ditto, phrenology and moral philosophy.
Saturdays, ditto, elementary astronomy and geography, and the use of the globes.
To commence on SATURDAY, the 2nd of August.
Terms.—For each course, 2 guineas per quarter, payable in advance; for the 3 courses, 5 guineas ditto, ditto.
Navigation taught if required.
Mr. C. Meymott will be happy to give any information as to the nature and extent of the proposed studies, either by letter or otherwise. Bathurst-street.

LADIES' SEMINARY, Sherwood Grange, between Fairfield and Parramatta.—Miss CROOK begs to inform her friends and the public that she has opened a school at Sherwood, where she intends to receive a limited number of young ladies for instruction in the usual branches of an English education, with accomplishments.
Terms, per quarter, in advance.—Instruction in English, with board, £12 12s.; music, £2 2s.; singing, £2 2s.; French, £2 2s.; drawing, £2 2s.; dancing, £2 2s.; laundress, £1 10s.
Each pupil to be provided with knife, fork, spoon, six towels, bed and bedding.

TUITION.—Mr. JOHN SCOTT begs to intimate to parents and guardians that his School at Carrington, Port Stephens, RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 21st July. Vacancies for two boys under thirteen years of age. Terms, £40 per annum; no extras except for books. A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of any pupil. The highest references given.

REVENUE and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of Parramatta, from 4th February to 30th June, 1862, inclusive.

Dr.		
1862 February 4th to June 30th.		
To amount handed over to the Municipal Council of Parramatta by the Parramatta Road Trust, for repairs of Church-street	£ 83 6 8	
To amount raised by assessment under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858, at the rate of 1s. in the pound	459 5 4	
		542 12 0
Cr.		
Salaries:—		
Town Clerk	£ 33 13 11	
Assessor	70 0 0	
		103 13 11
Miscellaneous:—		
Stationery	11 1 0	
Printing	1 17 0	
Advertising	14 14 0	
Election expenses	12 17 0	
Furniture	9 9 0	
Incidental expenses	0 12 6	
		50 18 6
Balance in Commercial Bank, Parramatta		388 7 7
		£542 12 0

I certify the foregoing account to be correct.
(Signed) JAMES BYRNES, mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Parramatta, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account, and vouchers, or other documents.

(Signed) E. L. ROWLING, ALEX. E. DARE, } Auditors.
JOHN CHAS. PARKER, Town Clerk and Treasurer.
Parramatta, 26th July.

KEROSENE.—What it is, with causes and prevention of accidents. By W. S. Gibbons. Price 1s., by post 1s. 2d. A. CUBITT, and all booksellers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. The renowned remedy famed throughout the globe. The Indian in the back woods, and the savage aborigines of Australia in the desert are alike familiar with this all-powerful unguent. Sold by Messrs. SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

ON SALE, 255, George-street.—
British plate and patent plate glass
Chance's sheet and embossed glass
Chance's rough rolled plate for skylights
Chance's ground and coloured glass
Champion's genuine white lead
Blundel Spence's ditto ditto
Varnish of all kinds
Paint, oil, and turpentine
Gold leaf and dry colours
Putty in bulk and bladders
Cast-iron piping and guttering, cheap
Paperhangings, every style and variety
Sheet lead, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 lbs.
T. EDENS, wholesale and retail dealer.

BLASTING POWDER, large grain, and highly glazed FFF, glass, and rifle powder
Common and tape fuze, on SALE.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

OPOSSUM RUGS, Opossum Rugs.—A large consignment just received. J. W. CRAWLEY, Market.

WINDOW GLASS.—Window Glass of all sizes, from 48 x 36 down to 14 x 12, cheaper than any other house in the colony. RAPHAEL'S, corner Kent and Margaret streets. Call and see prices.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Magarey's superfine. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Duffield's superfine. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, on hand. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE BRAN. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

HART'S Adelaide Flour, superfine silk-dressed, for Sale. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

BAGS and SACKS.—3-bushel sacks and gunny bags on Sale. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

SHEET ZINC, 8, 9, and 10 gauge, in 5 cwt. casks, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

COLZA OIL, Turpentine, Kerosene, Linseed Oil, for Sale. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

CHANCE'S WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, from 10 x 8 up to 54 x 36 inches. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack street.

WRITING and Soda Crystals, in small casks, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

KAURI PINE SPARS, and log timber, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

CHEESE.—Half a ton, will be sold cheap. H. R. REID, 54, New Pitt-street.

CART STALLIONS and Choice Young Draught MARES.—The undersigned begs to inform breeders of draught stock that he has had placed in his hands, for SALE by private contract, some splendid cart Stallions, from 2 to 6 years old, bred in the Windsor district. Also, some very choice young draught Mares.
GEORGE S. HALL, jun.
Sir John Young Hotel, Windsor, July 24th.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

ONCLIFFE HOUSE.—To SELL, or LET, the above eligible property, situate close to the signal station, South Head. The house, which is in good repair, is suitable for a family hotel or boarding-house, or a large family or school. It commands a view of Port Jackson and the Pacific of unequalled grandeur, and for salubrity offers unrivalled attraction for invalids. For terms, apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 1.—Charles James, Charles Gardener, Edward J. Gilbert, special, for proof of debts, 10. Jesse Tout, second. Edward Goggin, Alexander Malleck, George Richardson, third. Charles J. Hornby, George Trimble, single. James Menzies, adjourned special, for examination.—*At Maitland*: Richard Gilliatt, John M'Lean, third.—*At Albury*: James Wilson, single. *At Bathurst*: Francis G. Johnson, Luke Salkeld, third.

Monday, 4.—Richard Harnett, Alexander Gow, William Ahern, special, for proof of debts, 10. David Parker, postponed third, 11.—*At Yass*: Jacob Myers, special.

Wednesday, 6.—Oby W. Rawson, Charles H. Roberts, special, 10. John Mulligan, third. John T. Doyle, Benjamin Clark, George Dowding, John M'Ilvick, single. Newman and M'Girr, postponed third.

Thursday, 7.—Daniel Hancock, Robert Murdoch, James Beck, special, for proof of debts. Alexander K. Collins, first, 10. —*At Bathurst*: William H. Wilson, single.

Friday, 8.—Samuel Holmes, first. David Harry, adjourned single. John Cameron, third. John Moses, special, for proof of debts.

Monday, 11.—John Devine, Hugh Maxwell, William Ahern, James Beck, special, for examination.

Wednesday, 13.—Samuel Holmes, Alexander K. Collins, second. Kirchner and Co., adjourned special, for proof of debt by the Bank of New South Wales. Charles Clarke, George W. Webb, third.

Friday, 15.—James M'Rae, first. Joseph Fowles, Lowe S. Jacobson (deceased), third.

Wednesday, 20.—Neil M'Kinnon, single.

Monday, 25.—*At Albury*: James M'Rae, second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, August 5.—Edward Thornton Gilbert, Thomas Whythes the younger, Edwin Critchley Williams, John Woolley, James M'Mulkin, Henry Doyle, Thomas Woolier, Henry Twist, James Thompson.

Tuesday, 12.—Thomas Rawden, Michael M'Cormick, Patrick Lardner, William Gray, William Kenny, James Tobin, William Ahern, Thomas Eather.

Tuesday, 19.—Joseph William Carne, Thomas James Manning, Kenrick Hampson, James William Coberoft, Bemaar Baldwin, Thomas Macnamara.

Tuesday, 26.—Peter Canavan, Jeremiah Salisbury, John Campbell, William Thompson, Alfred Hitchens, Robert Beck, Colin Grieve.

Tuesday, September 2.—James Morris, Samuel Putland, John Horsley, John Head, George Ireland, Charles Andrew Linden.

Tuesday, 9.—Lawrence Kearney, Alexander M'Donald, David Parker, George Wright, John A. Williams, John Studd Brown.

Tuesday, 16.—James George Cox, James Butcher, James Allen, John Robert Radford.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Ross, Caldwell, Hogg, Murphy, Smithers, and Peden.

Nine persons pleaded guilty to drunkenness, and were discharged. Several others, who not being quite so drunk, were uproarious or riotous, were sentenced, some to pay 10s., and others 20s., with the alternative in the first case of forty-eight hours, and in the other of three days.

Several vagrants were brought before the Bench, some having been found lying drunk, and others conducting themselves indecently or riotously, in public places, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for periods varying, according to the circumstances of each case, from seven days to two months.

George Coke, remanded from Saturday, charged with having presented a loaded pistol at senior-constable Savage, was ordered to give sureties for his behaviour, or, failing therein, to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Haddock, an old petty larcenist, was summarily convicted of having, on Saturday last, stolen from the shop of W. J. Tickle, George-street, clothier, one vest of the value of 12s. 6d., and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

William P. Bergin was brought before the Bench by detective Elliott, who deposed that, about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, he apprehended him (Bergin) in Sussex-street, in virtue of a telegram produced; the telegram alleged no charge against the defendant, only that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension; knows that defendant is the person referred to in the telegram. Mr. Caldwell designated this as a most irregular proceeding, and a very great hardship upon Bergin. There being no further evidence, the prisoner was discharged.

John Crawford, found guilty of having cast nightsoil upon Darlinghurst Road, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

Frederick Johnson, found guilty of having stolen one bottle of gin, the property of Henry Ferris, his employer, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Louisa Hudson, for having in a public place made use of profane language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and John Mack, for an indulgence in obscene language, was sentenced to pay 10s. penalty and 5s. costs, or to be imprisoned three days.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Peter S. Trever, and Edward Sutton, seamen, convicted of wilful disobedience on board the ship Loyal, were committed to three days' imprisonment; and Ero Andrea, a seaman of the Strathen, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol for desertion.

Mary Wild, for using insulting language towards Mary Kelly, was fined 20s., with costs, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment.

WINDSOR.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—A preliminary meeting upon this subject took place at the School of Arts, on Saturday forenoon last. There were about a dozen leading gentlemen present, Mr. W. Walker, M.L.A., in the chair. It was resolved to call a public meeting for next Monday, at 2 o'clock p.m., to be held at the same place. The gentlemen present formed themselves into a committee to make all necessary arrangements, with Messrs. J. Ascough and W. Dean as joint secretaries; and Mr. N. Nugent, of the Bank of New South Wales, as treasurer. A subscription list was opened, and was headed by Mr. William Bowman with £20. Several clergymen who were present intimated that collections in aid of the object would be made in their respective churches on Sunday next. There is no doubt but that a considerable sum will be raised in the district.

POLICE OFFICE, SATURDAY.—Before Messrs. W. Bowman, J. Ascough, H. Day, and S. Tuckerman.—John Byrne, a publican, appeared upon summons issued at the instance of the police, charged with having permitted music in his licensed public house on the night of the 18th instant. Mr. Walker appeared for the defendant. It seemed that a serenade company performed on the night in question in Mr. Byrnes' house; but that they had obtained permission for the purpose from two of the magistrates. Mr. Byrnes, however, had omitted to obtain permission from two magistrates *in petty sessions assembled*, contrary to the provisions of the last Publicans' Act. As it appeared the whole affair originated in error and under a misapprehension, the Bench, as suggested by defendant's advocate, inflicted only the nominal penalty of one shilling, with costs of court.

BURIAL OF A VOLUNTEER.—On Sunday afternoon last the remains of Mr. Joseph Cope, a native and old resident of Windsor, were conveyed to their last resting place with "volunteer honours." A considerable number of the townspeople assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to Mr. Cope, and the Hawkesbury Rifles, under Captain Edgerton, formed part of the procession; the band played the Dead March on the way to the church, and over the grave three volleys were fired—amidst a large concourse of people who assembled on the occasion.

QUEENSLAND.

BY H.M.S. Pioneer, we have Brisbane papers to the 24th instant.

We quote from the *Queensland Guardian* as follows:—

It is stated (says that journal) that during the absence in England of the Hon. R. G. W. Herbert, Colonial Secretary, the Hon. R. R. Mackenzie, Colonial Treasurer, will officiate as Acting Colonial Secretary, and that the Hon. R. Pring, Attorney-General, will be Vice-President of the Executive Council.

The steamer Rainbow returned from the bay on the evening of the 23rd, after a pleasant excursion, in the course of which the shores of the mainland were closely inspected by Mr. Price, whose chief object in chartering her was to select a suitable site of land for a cotton plantation. We understand that he has made his choice; also, that his Excellency the Governor, who was on board, has fixed upon a site for an Immigration depot and quarantine station, which may be required to meet possible contingencies.

Rumour states that at the next Ipswich assizes a case will be tried, which is of such a nature as to excite a great amount of interest amongst the fair dames and gallant gentlemen of Queensland. In fact, an action for breach of promise of marriage is pending, the parties to the suit being residents of Warwick. The gentleman is a widower, we believe, holding a very good position in the town in which he resides. The lady considers that she has experienced the truth of the poet's observation, to the effect that

> Men are inconstant ever,
> One foot on land
> One foot on sea—
> To one thing constant never.

Accordingly she intends to appeal to a court of law, seeing that the gentleman, after making an offer, has deserted her for another, to whom he has since been united. It is reported that damages are laid at £2000.

At the late Darling Downs races the sum of £686 (less 5 per cent. towards expenses) was paid over as prizes by the stewards. Mr. Kent, the largest winner, received £285 5s. as his share, besides the cup presented by the mayor of Toowoomba; and the rider of his late horse Jibboom (Fred Wockner) was presented with a silver-mounted riding whip, the gift of Mr. T. N. Fisher. Mr. J. C. White, junior, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Cunningham were amongst the other prize-takers.

There was a small attendance at the preliminary meeting held, on Tuesday evening last, in the City Council Chambers to consider the most effective means of evoking public sympathy and providing substantial assistance for, and on behalf of, the Manchester cotton workers. Mr. G. Edmondstone, M.L.A., was called to the chair. A variety of suggestions were brought forward to meet the end in view, it being the opinion of more than one gentleman present that, under the most favourable circumstances, the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the colony to the relief fund would be of little avail in abating destitution of such magnitude as exists throughout the north of England. After some discussion, it was resolved that a public meeting be held on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th instant; but the appointment was subsequently held to be dubious until the pleasure of his Excellency, who will be requested to take the chair, be known. In the course of the proceedings Alderman Petrie stated that the fund already subscribed amounted to £150, and that he had that day received a cheque for £10 from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Rev. J. R. Tucker, agent of the Bible Society for the Australian colonies, arrived in Brisbane on the evening of the 23rd. The rev. gentleman has come to Queensland for the purpose of being present at the annual meeting of the Bible Society.

A hen-egg of uncommon dimensions was brought to our office on Wednesday morning from South Brisbane. It measured eight inches in circumference lengthwise, and six and a-half inches at the largest rotundity near the obtuse end; its weight was three and a-half ounces.

Some days ago, a sale of town, suburban, and agricultural lands took place at Maryborough, when the attendance was large and the biddings spirited. Eighteen town lots were sold, out of twenty offered, and some realised high prices. Old residents (says the *Chronicle*) consider that the sale showed that a demand exists at the present time such as was never before known in the history of Maryborough.

Walter Gray and Co. of Ipswich, and J. and G. Harris, of Brisbane, have concluded arrangements to charter ships to sail direct from this port to London during the approaching wool season, in order that the produce of Queensland shall be placed in the home market in time for the early sales. The first ship will sail in the first week in November next.

THE LATE COMMANDER REILLY, R.N.

(*From the Queensland Guardian 22nd July.*)

THE arrival of H.M.S.S. Pioneer, from Port Denison, has placed us in possession of intelligence that cannot fail to produce a profound sensation of regret in all who read it. Her late gallant commander, Hugh Arthur Reilly, an officer who served his Queen and country well and faithfully, coming scathless out of many a bloody fight, is no more. His end was untimely and lamentable, and will be deplored by a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself during his brief sojourn in this colony; while it has left a void in that service of which he has been so brave and active a member. The sad event occurred under the following circumstances:—

It appears that on Friday, the 11th instant, Commander Reilly, with Lieutenant Robinson and other officers of the ship, accompanied Mr. Commissioner Dalrymple, Mr. Bode, and a large party of gentlemen, for a ride into the country behind Port Denison, it being Mr. Dalrymple's purpose to show those of his companions who were strangers to Australia a little kangaroo hunting. They were also to inspect Mr. Bode's cattle station, now in process of formation. The time passed pleasantly, and everybody seemed thoroughly to enjoy the excursion. Early in the evening they started on their return journey. About eight o'clock, when within three and a half miles of the township of Bowen (the country being very open forest and the road clear and easily distinguished by the light of a bright full moon, so that all the party were cantering along at an easy pace), Commander Reilly, apparently wishing to cut off an angle of the road while his horse exhibited an inclination to keep on the track, came into contact with a tree. The force of the shock was borne by his head mainly, and by his knee and foot; and it was so great that he fell senseless from the saddle. The gentlemen present immediately dismounted and went to his assistance. Dr. M'Clinton, surgeon of the Pioneer, was of their number, and bestowed unremitting attention upon the patient; but, despite of every care which medical science could suggest or kindness of feeling on the part of the inhabitants of Bowen provide, Commander Reilly never manifested consciousness, and died within two hours after the occurrence of the accident. The immediate cause of death was fracture of the base of the brain or *contre coup*.

The remains of the deceased were conveyed on board the sloop the same night, and on the following Sunday afternoon they were taken on shore and interred with naval honours in the cemetery behind the town. Besides the officers and a large proportion of the crew of the Pioneer, the funeral procession included nearly all the inhabitants of Bowen; all the resident Government officials being officially present to testify the respect and esteem entertained for the deceased. The coffin was borne to the grave on the shoulders of a company of seamen; Lieutenant (now acting-commander) Robinson, Mr. Dalrymple, with the principal officers walking beside as chief mourners. The funeral service was read by Lieutenant Robinson.

Commander Reilly was an Irishman, his birthplace is Scarva, County Down; his father having acted for years as Commissioner to Lord Bangor, in the former county. He was a bachelor, and at the time of his decease only thirty-four years of age. He entered the navy in 1840 as a volunteer of the first class on board H.M.S. Rodney, 92 guns, in which he proceeded on his first cruise to the Mediterranean Station. He served as a midshipman seven years, and, after obtaining his commission, he served ten years with the rank of lieutenant, and he was promoted commander on 26th February, 1858. On the 27th June, 1859, he was appointed to the Pioneer. In his career he had seen some service. He was present at the fall of St. Jean D'Acre, for which, and for Syria, he received medals. He was in the Black Sea during the Russian War, in which his services gained him the Crimean and Turkish medals. He was also present at the taking of Canton in 1858; and he served in the last expedition against the Chinese off the mouth of the memorable Peiho, for which he would have received a medal and clasp had he lived. He was attached to the East India and China station, when, upon the breaking out of the American war, his ship was ordered down to these seas, to protect the gold ships and the commerce of the Australian colonies. On this his last expedition he had been delegated to determine whether Cape Grafton or Port Denison was the most fitting station for a naval coaling depot for the north-east coast; and, after having duly surveyed both places, he had decided upon the latter as possessing superior claims to the former. His work was done, and he was about to return to the seat of the colonial Government to report the result, when he was cut off in the flower of his age, far distant from his own home, and in a country to which, a few short months ago, he could have had no idea of being ordered.

We have been informed that the deceased officer was a cousin of Captain E. W. Ward, R.A., Master of the Sydney Mint.

HOW TO CULTIVATE TOBACCO PROFITABLY.

(*From the Argus.*)

ALTHOUGH every one who tried to grow tobacco last season did not succeed, yet enough was done to prove that there is no difficulty in making this one of the, if not the, most profitable crops which the farmer can grow, within certain limits, and that with little or no risk of failure. Some were fortunate enough to get good seed, and to hit the right time of sowing, while others were disappointed in both ways, and thus the returns obtained from the first experiment varied widely. Still the average gain was sufficiently encouraging to determine all to try again, and many on a comparatively large scale. In truth the growth of tobacco is an easy matter; but with an article of produce of so much value when good, it is of importance to learn what kinds are most in demand, what soils are best adapted to each, and how the leaf should be prepared for market, else the highest money returns may never be obtained. When told that an acre of good land should yield a ton of leaf, worth from £100 to £150, according to quality, the farmer is apt to think that there must be some mystery in growing a crop worth so much more than those he is accustomed to; but the experience of even one unfavourable season has proved such not to be the case; and if there had been more rain during last summer, no absolute failures would have occurred where seed was good. Last season, however, the good seed in the market was not sufficient to meet the sudden demand, and the dry weather set in too early to allow of the young plants being put out safely at the time usually considered best for this purpose, so that it is only a wonder so many succeeded as well as they did.

Amongst those now inclined to discuss this subject, there appears to be, in the first place, a difference of opinion as to the kind of soil in which tobacco should be grown, but this can only arise from the somewhat conflicting interests of growers and buyers. As a rule, then, it may be safely laid down that, for the benefit of the former, the soil can scarcely be too rich, as, although the finer sorts of leaf must be grown on light soil, yet no corresponding difference in price will be given here to make up to the grower for the deficiency of produce. This would amount to at least one-half in the crops grown on a light sandy loam and on a good alluvial flat, and the former would not yield a crop worth gathering in the second year without a rich dressing of manure, even though in good heart when the first was sown, while the latter will yield crops for many years in succession, without much diminution in the weight, and with most probably a marked improvement in the quality of the leaf. Thus, those who wish a large return in money must look for this from the best land only, even at the risk of the produce being coarse. But though tobacco likes a rich soil, this must be loose and friable, as well as deep. Where clay predominates, it will be useless to expect a crop, whatever the colour of the soil may be, unless this has been so thoroughly worked as to be quite mellow from the action of the atmosphere. The best soil is to be found on the alluvial flats beside rivers and creeks, and this has also the advantage of retaining moisture longest through the summer; but a good brown loam, if deep enough, will answer well, no matter how it is situated; and high land has in most places the advantage of not being subject to frost, so that the plants may be put out much earlier than on the low lands. Any light and deep soil can be made to grow a moderately good crop in the average of seasons if manured highly, but double the weight can be obtained from naturally richer land, at one half the expense; and it must not be forgotten that light land may be more thoroughly exhausted under tobacco than under almost any other crop that can be taken from it. Thus the range for choice lies between the light loams and the rich alluvial flats, avoiding all such soils as are too shallow or too stiff and impervious.

As to the best time for sowing there is also, and must needs be, a wide difference of opinion, for frosts are to be dreaded two months later in some parts of the colony than in others; and although the matured plant is hardy enough, and can endure even a pretty smart frost without injury, yet the young seedlings are easily cut off, so that the difficulty in most places will be to get the young plants set out and established in the field in safety from the summer frosts, yet before the dry weather sets in. Where summer frosts do not occur, there can of course be no such difficulty, and the seed should be sown after the first warm weather in August. We say, "warm weather," and this must be waited for, whether it comes first in August or September, for there must be a certain degree of warmth in the ground before this seed will start to grow at all, and even when it does, the growth is very slow for a while, so that the more hardy and quicker-growing weeds should not be needlessly given any advantage over it. Thus, even setting aside all danger from frost, no time can be absolutely fixed for the first sowing, as the seasons are so changeable. A suitable time seldom comes, however, before the middle or latter part of August; and in three years out of four it will happen that seeds sown in ordinary soil in September will give a plant fit for putting out as early as those sown in August, so likely are the latter to be checked in their growth. Still, the gain of a week or two in the time of transplanting should not be lost sight of, and for the chance of this it is better to be a little too early than too late; and, perhaps, some of the new sorts lately introduced from America may not require so much heat to start them as do the few kinds which we have received from New South Wales. Thus, in the neighbourhood of Melbourne and Geelong, and within a few miles of the sea coast, the first sowing should be made after the first few warm days in August, and in the interior intending growers must be guided by the peculiarities of climate in each locality. Everywhere the seed should be divided into different parcels, and sown at intervals of a week or ten days, so that some of the parcels at least may be sown at the best time, and the plants from the different beds may be fit for putting out in succession, not all at once. The work of transplanting must, even with the best of management, be a difficult one where the extent of ground is large, and the number of favourable days in October and November usually so few, and no precaution tending to facilitate this should be omitted. An ounce of good seed will give more than a sufficient number of plants for an acre; but where there is any doubt of the seed being quite fresh more should be sown, as the cost of a little extra seed is nothing compared with the loss that must accrue from an insufficiency of plants to fill the ground prepared. Without watering and shading from the sun for a few days at first, many of the plants put out are sure to die, so that there should be a liberal reserve to fill up blanks from. As the seed is so small, it must be covered very lightly, or much of it will perish in the ground, and the beds should not, as a general rule, consist of better soil than that in which the crop is to grow, or the young plants will be seriously checked in their growth after being put out. It may, however, be advisable under certain circumstances to force the growth of the seed, in order to save time, but where this has to be done the bed should be formed with such a depth of light and rather poor soil over the fermenting manure as will keep the roots entirely clear of this. But, excepting for small lots of a choice kind, the aid of hot-beds will seldom be resorted to, as for anything like a full crop they would have to be of great extent, each ounce of seed requiring five or six square yards of a seed-bed, if the young plants are not to be drawn up too much. And, as a protection against frost, there should always be light frames covered with calico, hurdles with straw on them, or else boughs of trees, ready to be placed over the beds whenever a night threatens to be unusually cold, for, as stated before, the young plants are very tender.

With attention to these few points, there will be no difficulty in raising tobacco in any part of the colony. Some districts will be found far more suitable for the crop than others, but with a little extra care and attention it can be grown with more or less profit in all; and the care is only what a gardener bestows on his most ordinary vegetables, or what a farmer in the old country bestows on some of his field crops, but such as the farmers here have had little to do with as yet. For this crop, the rough and careless system of colonial farming will not answer. In the first place, the land must be brought to a good tilth, and be free from weeds, and after the plants are set out it must be frequently hoed until these are well grown. Then at every stage of their growth, the plants must have constant attention in removing the tops and suckers, and keeping the leaves free from caterpillars. Work of this sort is familiar enough to the gardener, and must be extended to the field to ensure success, with this crop at least; but it is well worth changing a careless system, for, at present prices, an acre of rich and suitable well-tilled land will give a return of at least £100, a very small portion of which, as compared with ordinary crops worth the same amount, will be expended in raising it; and by next season the price offered is likely to be much higher than it is now, for there will be more buyers in the market, and the supplies of foreign tobacco are sure to continue small. Then, with the little experience gained this year, and the fuller information that will be available to all seeking it, the leaf will be saved in better condition for the manufacturer, and with the variety of different sorts, each can select what he wants for his own purpose; but of these sorts, and their relative uses and values, we shall have more to say on another day.

WOLLONGONG TURF CLUB.—The race-loving community have every reason to feel pleased at the success which has so far attended the efforts of this new club. Indeed, the manner in which the public have come forward with promises of subscriptions, induced the committee on Thursday evening last to increase the amount of the Maiden Plate from 50 sovereigns to 75. This increase will be likely to attract a large number of entrances for the Maiden Plate—a race which is always looked forward to by breeders of horses with a deal of interest. The meeting also arranged the programme for the next meeting. On the first day there will be four races—the Maiden Plate (75 sovereigns), Municipal Town Plate (50 sovereigns), Selling Stakes (10 sovereigns, with a sweep of one sovereign each added), and a Hurry Scurry race for five sovereigns, with a sweep of 10s. each horse. On the second day, there will be three races; namely, the District Purse (30 sovereigns), Prince of Wales (30 sovereigns), and a Hack Race for five sovereigns with a sweep of 10s. On the third and last day there will be four races: the Ladies' Purse of 50 sovereigns, with two sovereigns each added, the St. Leger Stakes of 30 sovereigns with a sweep of three sovereigns added, the Welter Stakes of 30 sovereigns, with a sweep of three sovereigns added, and a forced Handicap of three sovereigns, with 20 sovereigns added. With such a programme, the members of the Wollongong Turf Club may in all reason anticipate an animated and successful meeting this season.—*Illawarra Express.*

BRAIDWOOD HOSPITAL.—Matters in connection with the Braidwood Hospital have at last taken such a serious turn that magisterial investigation has become absolutely necessary. Depositions of a most fearful character have been sworn to at the police office, involving charges of a most criminal character, and will be heard before the bench on Thursday next. —*Braidwood Observer* of Saturday.

The staff of the *Burnett Argus* were so frolicsome during the late races that the paper was necessarily suspended for one week.—Correspondent of the *Rockhampton Bulletin.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER: COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.—The *Monaro Mercury* reports that, on the 14th instant, at the Cooma Petty Sessions, a man named Joseph Pycroft, alias Joe the Fiddler, was charged with having shot at one Robert Stewart M'Kenzie, on the 7th instant, with intent to kill him. Prisoner at first said he had shot accidentally and without malice, but he subsequently withdrew these statements, and pleaded not guilty.—Mr. Markham conducted the case on behalf of the police, and called Robert Stewart M'Kenzie, who deposed as follows: I am an overseer for Mr. William Bradley, at Coolringdon; the prisoner is a shepherd in the employ, at Jellamatong; on Monday, the 7th instant, I heard the prisoner had been drinking, and in consequence of such information rode over to Jellamatong; I went into the prisoner's hut, but he was not there; I found a bottle three-parts full of grog, which I emptied on the ground outside; I rode out on the run in search of prisoner, whom I found with his sheep about two miles from Jellamatong house; he had a gun with him; it is unusual for shepherds to carry guns; I told him I had found grog in his hut, and spilt it outside; he said he would not be overhauled in that manner, and he wanted to leave the service; I said he could go, but must first give notice; at last he cocked the gun, took it in both hands, and said, "I would think no more of shooting you than "—— I cannot recollect the end of the sentence; I got off my horse and said, "Don't fire;" he was then about four yards from me; I was advancing to him, and was about three yards distant when he fired at me; the charge struck me on the breast; only one charge penetrated; I then walked up to him, put my hand upon his shoulder, and told him to drop the gun, which after a little while he did; immediately after having fired he said, "I am glad I did not hurt you, it was only done in the heat of passion," and brushed some of the pellets off my coat; after the prisoner put the gun down on the ground, I walked about a quarter of a mile towards Jellamatong house, then a dimness came over my sight, I staggered and fell with my face to the ground; I cannot say how long I remained in this position, but, when I again became conscious, I saw the prisoner a short distance behind, and heard him saying, "I'll do it, I will," or words to that effect, which I took to mean threats to me; I got up, and he asked me if I were hurt; I said I was not, as I was afraid of the prisoner; he then turned away towards the sheep; I was taken to Jellamatong in a horse and cart, and attended to by Dr. Merryweather, of Cooma. —Prillip Smith, senior sergeant of police, stationed at Cooma, deposed: On Monday, July 7, on account of information I received, I proceeded to Jellamatong, and arrested the prisoner Joseph Pycroft, on a charge of maliciously shooting one Robert Stewart M'Kenzie the same day. I cautioned him in the usual manner, when he made the following voluntary statement:— "I do not wish to deny anything; I wish the public to know all. I was with my sheep on the run when M'Kenzie came up to me; he said, 'I have spilt a bottle of grog belonging to you; you have been drinking.' I replied, 'What right have you to go into my hut, and destroy my property? If I had been there I would have shot you.' M'Kenzie said, 'Would you shoot me?' I said, 'I would.' He dismounted from his horse, came towards me, and seized the gun I had in my hand to take it from me. We wrestled for possession, and I said, 'If you do not let go the gun, I will fire;' and, as he still persisted in holding the gun, I did fire." This is a true statement of what prisoner said to me. I found on him a knife, watch, and purse; and, in his hut, a powder flask, a bag of duck-shot, and a box of percussion caps, which I produce. On making a further search, prisoner said, "I know, you want the gun; I have hid it under the carcase of a bullock a short way off, and if you come with me I will get it." I went with him, and found the gun produced; it seemed to have been recently fired, and had a portion of a cap on the nipple. Prisoner said it was the gun he had fired off at the time.—J. W. C. Merryweather deposed: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner; on Monday, the 7th July, was called upon by Mr. Roberts to attend Mr. Robert M'Kenzie, whom he said had been shot; went to Jellamatong, and saw him lying on a bed, in a state of collapse; he had a mark on the chest, about an inch in diameter, which appeared as if burnt; there was also the mark of a shot having penetrated the skin; he was very weak, and suffering from concussion of the heart; the concussion of a gun-shot might produce it; the shirt produced M'Kenzie had on when he saw him, and the rent in the coat would correspond with the situation of the wound; he threw up some matter slightly tinged with blood, which might have been occasioned by the concussion.—This concluded the evidence, and the prisoner reserved his defence. The Bench fully committed the prisoner for trial at the Circuit Court, Goulburn.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.—The *Argus* of 22nd instant, says: The woollen manufactories of New South Wales have not only recovered from the check they received at the time the gold discoveries deranged the industrial economy of the colony, but are making extraordinary progress. Nine years ago, there was not a single power-loom employed in the production of colonial tweeds; and now there are twenty in the Parramatta factory alone. Last year the five factories in operation turned out 145,393 yards of woollen fabrics, being double the quantity produced in 1859; while the superiority of the article manufactured over that imported, owing to the fact that none but the best descriptions of wool are employed, and that they are not deteriorated by admixture with coarser fibres, secures for it the preference in the colonial market. So much so, that in New South Wales the tweeds of local manufacture promise to drive the British fabrics out of consumption altogether. Nor has this gratifying state of things been brought about by any artificial stimulus applied to the branch of industry in question. Protective duties were in force when it was first established, but these have been abrogated some years since; and from 1857 to the present time the woollen manufactures of the neighbouring colony have been rapidly increasing in magnitude and importance, and are enabled to compete successfully in the local market with those of the mother country. This has been accomplished by a liberal expenditure of capital, and by procuring from Europe the best machinery, including the latest improvements, available for the purpose. And although the rates of labour are higher in Sydney and Parramatta than those which are current in Leeds and Bradford, this disadvantage is countervailed to some extent by the freight on the raw material home and the manufactured article out, and the intermediate profits levied on British woollens by the various hands they pass through before reaching the colonial consumer. Mechanical science, however, leaves comparatively little for manual labour to effect in the processes of manufacturing industry, which require for their perfection an intelligent supervision rather than any laborious exertion on the part of the "hands" employed; and hence we find the wages paid to English operatives of the better class engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth not very much below those which would sustain a man in comfort in these colonies. In the neighbourhood of Leeds, slubbers average 4s. 6d., and over; lookers from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d., mule-spinners 4s. 8d., drawers 5s. to 6s. 8d., tenterers 4s. 4d. to 5s., and press-setters from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d. per day; while the factories employ an immense number of women and children, both on the premises and at their own homes as warpers, weavers, burlers, servers or fillers, and billy-piecers, so that the earnings of the head of the family are supplemented by those of his wife and children. But whatever may be the relative earnings of the Yorkshire and the New South Wales operatives, our neighbours have shown that the disparity is not so great as to preclude successful competition; and we anticipate that in time they will add the manufacture of alpaca fabrics to that of woollen tweeds, and supply the colonies with a textile material peculiarly adapted to the climate. Our fellow-colonists in New South Wales having set us the example of establishing and conducting woollen factories, with profit to themselves and with advantage to the community, Victorian enterprise ought to follow suit. Equally well supplied with a first-class staple, possessing an abundance of capital, and with a larger market at our own doors than our neighbours enjoy, there seems to be no reason why the manufacture of woollen fabrics should not be prosecuted as successfully in this as in the adjoining colony. Of the £1,500,000 which we annually expend on imported haberdashery and drapery, and of the £500,000 which goes in payment of apparel and slops, a considerable sum might be diverted into local channels, if we could work up a portion of the wool we now export; while the conversion of the product into articles of wearing apparel would furnish additional employment to artizans, and to the large number of young women who now find remunerative occupation in the management of sewing machines. Woollen factories would also assist in the solution of that question which occasionally perplexes the minds of people of a timid and desponding nature, namely, "What are we to do with our boys?" Such an enterprise would be attended with none of the risks incidental to an entirely new experiment, since we have the experience of the manufacturers of New South Wales to guide us in the matter; and the rapid development of the industry in that colony is presumptive evidence that there is an increasing demand and a profitable market.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS AT HOME.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In common with my fellow-colonists, I deeply sympathise with our suffering fellow subjects in Lancashire, and rejoice in the noble manifestation of Christian liberality which has been, and still is being evinced in their behalf.

Permit me to suggest one method of first turning the course of one stream of this tide of beneficence to the advantage of our own colony, while it will still roll on with equal, if not increased benefits to our starving fellow-subjects in England. I propose, for the consideration of the committee, the propriety of sending them some of our gifts in the form of food and clothing; that salt beef, &c. &c., be purchased from the Liverpool and other establishments: that we "give them meat;" that we also obtain from our enterprising and successful Cloth Manufactories, warm woollen clothing, and "clothe them." It is probable that other colonial produce might be sent that might be equally necessary and useful to them, and it is probable it would be as economical an expenditure of our money as in the purchase of any English productions.

Good beef is worth 6d. per lb. by carcase in England; while we, by the good providence of God, have an abundance. Many starving families at home in these sad times do not see a piece of beef upon their tables once a week, nor other flesh meat. It would be a luxury to them, and be in time for a Christmas dinner. *In former years* some of the curing of New South Wales did us no credit, while interested parties, from selfish motives raised prejudices against it, but I am persuaded that some of the beef, &c., of modern establishments would do us credit in any market.

The hungry consumers would certainly not be prejudiced against either us or our food, but speak well of it, if it deserved the same. It would leave New South Wales and arrive in England in the most advantageous seasons. I should suppose that such is the confidence of those engaged in its production, that they would allow the amount expended to be paid in England, subject to the articles being found sound and good upon delivery; if the contrary, the commissioners to hand the cash over to the sufferers, so that none of the contributors need fear lest their gifts should miscarry.

For such an object, the lowest possible rates should be charged for the articles and for freight. Some of our princely merchants, shipowners, and manufacturers would not fail in their wonted liberality, if solicited.

Perhaps it is due to myself and this suggestion, which with the greatest deference I present for consideration, to state that I have no personal interest in the measure, nor has one word transpired between myself and the persons more directly interested in the adoption of the measure. My supreme object is the benefit of the sufferers; but as one interested in the prosperity of the colony, I should rejoice if, while in other and higher respects ours is the blessedness of giving, a reflex advantage of the kind contemplated might accrue to a liberal people, not so much for our personal aggrandisement, but that as a British colony New South Wales may still enjoy the felicity of having the hand and the heart of one of kind heaven's almoners to her more needy children upon earth.

Yours, &c.,
S. W.

Camden, July 26.

THE COTTON FAMINE: WHAT STEAM CAN DO.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The artless appeal of a factory girl, "Can ye help us a bit," has called forth sympathies, and acquired an importance that the speaker never could have foreseen. How innumerable are such appeals that pass unheeded, and, like the warnings of the wise, are unregarded until the urgency of the case compels immediate action.

The urgency of the present case is represented by hundreds of thousands of our countrymen suffering desperate privations; to alleviate which Australia has, without the loss of an hour, forwarded the first instalment of what she intends to give, and which I fearlessly assert will be incomparably greater in amount than from any other part of the world with so limited and dispersed a population.

Philanthropy can alleviate distress, but not eradicate the cause, nor prevent its recurrence. Sound political economy is the only security against such misfortunes as the present; and the want of sound political economy on the part of England is in a great measure the cause of the present distress.

There is a vulgar proverb, "Not to trust too many eggs in one basket."

England has trusted too much to one basket, and the proverb is verified.

The painful results of such improvidence has been so vividly described by his Excellency and others at the late public meeting, that it is useless to repeat or dwell upon facts which are undisputed; but I deem it the duty of every one to make public such information or suggestions as may be beneficial in this crisis.

One of our most distinguished colonists, who has been on American soil, years ago, distinctly foretold what has now occurred; and Abba Raynal, in his History of the Colonies, a hundred years ago, "says that the object of all future wars will be to destroy the trade of the opposing nations, and so ruin them."

Wisdom is very much a question of date, and the visionary of to-day is the practical man of *a few years hence.*

I now beg to forward you a few of my visions, in the hope of seeing them in your paper, but with rather a forlorn hope that I shall see them realised; yet, as an engineer, I will suggest nothing but what I know to be practicable, almost obvious, and impossible to disprove. First, Can Australia produce cotton in unlimited quantities to pay? I answer, by comparison, can the Manchester operatives compete with the graceful flexible hand of the Indian woman, whose cost of subsistence is almost ideal; yes, beat her out of the market. What can grace and flexibility do to compete with steam, a monster that can lift a thousand tons fifty feet high for a shilling?

Slave labour is much more costly than Indian labour, so no labour of any kind has any chance in manufacturing cotton.

Second, can steam power be applied to prepare the land, and in the cultivation of cotton, so as to be cheaper than slave labour.

Answer. The cost of engine power as the means of producing cotton on the first outlay, as compared with slaves is in this proportion. A field slave is worth £200 and upwards, and as twelve men are equal to one horse steam power, two thousand four hundred pounds is the cost of one horse power in slave labour; while engine power will only cost about thirty pounds, with this great advantage, that it does not eat when not at work, and never gets tired.

But how can this power be applied?—I can again show by comparison. The Britannia tubes, about two thousand tons each were raised two hundred feet high by small steam engines by means of chains. Can there be any doubt that chains will pull up trees by the roots, and place them together in heaps for burning, and so clear the land?

Ploughing and sowing are now done by steam-power, and every year improvements made in the process, and farther economy is yet to be effected.

Irrigation in our uncertain climate—the most important of all considerations—the advantages of which I have seen to an extent almost incredible in Chile S. M., can also be effected by steam-power to pump water.

Gathering the cotton crop, this tedious but important operation I have often reflected upon, and mechanical appliances I believe can be produced that will effect as great a change in cotton gathering as Arkwright did in cotton spinning.

Let the sceptic on this subject learn what the Donisthorp's of Leeds can do with a fleece of Australian wool; their machinery will sort the wool with such precision that four qualities of wool are obtained from each fleece, separating the fibres according to their various lengths, the longer from the shorter; and I was informed that the profit of each machine at that time was £500 a week. Let the uninitiated try to sort all the long staple from the short of a single fleece, and it would be the work of years, yet the machine can pick out all the different lengths in a few seconds almost to perfection, so also it may not be impossible to make a machine to collect the delicate fibre from the cotton-pod.

England's pre-eminence is derived from her machinery and inventive talent, and when the same class of men that have devoted their talents to cotton manufacture shall direct them to cotton growing, the value of the slave as a cotton machine will be as surely superseded as the Indian is as a cotton spinner.

Capital, and large capital only, can carry out the above proposed advantages, it can hardly be expected that the small farmer or free-selector should possess the means to procure a single engine required for the described purposes. Manchester is the school fully alive to the advantages of capital, a manufacturer there will expend what would be a large colonial fortune upon a single cotton mill.

The first investors in cotton fields here should have every inducement held out to them to give Australia a fair trial upon such a scale as to ensure success. Small farms even in England do not pay; therefore to expect that a small farm here, with all the disadvantages attendant upon such a new undertaking will at first be remunerative is unreasonable.

Now is the time to take steps in this important question; and if some of the most influential colonists will form a committee to carry out the objects of my suggestions, I shall be most happy to render it every assistance in my power.

As the rankest corruption produces the most beautiful vegetation, so may we by the same Divine law, from the corrupt institution of slavery, cause our shores to be covered with verdure, and with a population that will bless God for their inheritance.

I am, Sir, yours &c.
HENRY FRANCIS.

Balmain, July 28th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Although I suppose there are very few persons who take the slightest interest in the matters of dispute between the Rev. George King and the Bishop of Sydney, respecting which I have felt it my duty, in his lordship's absence, to offer official explanations; yet, it is possible, that some reply may be expected from me to the restatements made in Mr. King's letter in this day's Herald, lest total silence should be misconstrued.

Whilst, therefore, declining any further newspaper correspondence upon the subject, I beg leave, finally, to say—and I do so only in self-vindication, most sincerely disclaiming the slightest intentional discourtesy or disrespect towards the Rev. Mr. King (with whom I have had the pleasure of a long uninterrupted friendship)—that I believe that all that is asserted in my previous letters can be substantiated by documentary evidence.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. KERRISON JAMES.

28th July.

MR. GEORGE GREEN'S LIFEBOAT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—From the descriptions of the above boat it would appear that a *design* for a lifeboat had at last been constructed which was perfect and infallible in its qualities. Whether Mr. Green and the other persons who appear to be interested in a trial being made at the public expense are interested in a pecuniary way only I know not, but it is very evident that neither are acquainted with the peculiar qualities required by such a boat.

Has Mr. Green, or any of the parties referred to, ever had the luck to be in a lifeboat during a heavy gale of wind, and a heavy breaking sea on? I say they have not, Sir, for they would then have known that a lifeboat must be able to hold her own as a first quality. As to the pullers seeing the blades of their oars, by means of small sideports, this proposition proves to me that the parties interested are not practical men, as the oars would be broken short off, or the pullers laid on the flat of their backs. How would they pitch a line aboard a wreck, fire rockets, take ten or twenty men off a vessel when the chance suddenly presented itself? How could they rig a mast and sail? Again, how could a man board a vessel when a heavy sea was on?

Inclosing the crew, under any pretence whatever, when they are expected to pull, and act as *men have been seen to act*, is in itself so objectionable in my sight that, in a practical point of view, would alone cause me to condemn the new arrangement. It will not do, Sir, when life is at stake, to attribute the failure of a lifeboat to rotten grummets, or to unskilful management on the part of her crew. This was done once by the builder of a so-called lifeboat and in this port; but I trust, Sir, for humanity's sake, it will never be tolerated again. The Pilot Board (with all due respect to them) are not, I believe, a body elected and paid for the purpose of wasting the public money on experiments, and risking men's lives by so doing, but are, or should be, the guardians of lives afloat.

I will conclude by saying that if Beeching's life-boat, now at the Heads, is a failure, let her be burnt, for a bad lifeboat is a death boat, and the sooner got rid of the better; but I venture to state, Sir, that James Beeching's life-boat, now stationed at the Heads, is the finest and ablest class of life-boat that was ever built, and that such boats, having saved thousands of lives since their introduction, should be practically superseded before being shelved by the Pilot Board, who have virtually done so by recognising *such* a scheme as Mr. George Green's. Let Mr. Green's friends pay the cost themselves, and thus insure a fortune to the inventor and a saving of the public money.

Yours respectfully,
A. B.

Sydney, July 24th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Seeing a letter in this morning's *Herald*, signed "William Sugden," complaining of the justice, or no justice, in the sentence passed on Thompson, the person that assaulted him, and the two parties that assaulted Love and myself on the 19th July. This William Sugden states that Thompson asked for work, and, being refused, asked to be paid 22s. that was owing him; some words ensued, and Thompson struck Sugden and walked away. Sugden follows him, and very likely more words ensue, and Thompson struck him twice or thrice more, and, as he states, blacked both *eyes*; *so* what state Sugden was in, after being once struck, to have followed to have it repeated, is not mentioned. Why did he not run away? Now, our case was quite different? for, on returning home at a very reasonable hour, we were both struck with stones, and, turning to see who threw them (not crossing the street, as William Sugden states, to have a street fight), we were met by them, and on asking what they threw the stones for, was called a liar, and I was struck down by both of them—and Love the same; and when down got well kicked for falling, damaging the pair of us to a considerable extent, which was plainly seen by the magistrates and not denied by the men.

Yours, &c.,
EDWARD GOODWIN.

July 28th.

STATE-AID.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have been no less surprised than annoyed on reading the debate for the prohibition of grants for public worship as reported in your issue of Thursday, to see my name introduced in a manner entirely unwarranted by a member of the Assembly—Mr. Leary. I may say I scarcely know this gentleman, and assuredly he cannot know my views either on that or any other question. All that it is necessary for me now to state is, that I know my duty too well to set myself up in opposition to my ecclesiastical superior, and that during the past fortnight I have signed two petitions to the Legislature for the continuance of *State-aid to religion*. I must be plain with Mr. Leary, by informing him that in consequence of the part he has taken in that most objectionable and monstrous measure, the Divorce Bill, I know of no member whom I should be less disposed to make a confidant of than the gentleman in question. It is just possible, however, that he has been misinformed in regard to my views relative to State-aid. I trust this is the case. I may say, in conclusion, that the Rev. Mr. Bermingham, during his residence in the colony, over a period of four years, never received State support.

I have the honor to remain,
M. M'ALROY, Catholic Clergyman, Goulburn.

THE POST OFFICE ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reference to the Post Office enquiry allow me to state, for the information of the Postmaster-General, that if the inspector had temporarily absented himself from Sydney and turned his attention to this Northern district, he would have found a postal route from "Kempsey to Armidale," once a fortnight conveying two, three, and sometimes no letters at all, a positive waste of public money which might be easily dispensed with, and doubtless so with many others, thereby effecting a saving to the Post Office revenue in place of taxing the literature of the colony, and imposing an additional tax upon letters.

Yours, &c., &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Port Macquarie, 21st July.

MELBOURNE STOCK REPORT.

[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—Since our last this market has been more abundantly supplied than for some weeks past, but the bulk being of indifferent quality, really good cattle have maintained their value. Mobs of the latter description have been sold this week at averages from £7 to £8 14s for bullocks, and from £5 to £6 for cows; second quality bullocks bring from £5 5s to £6 10s; ditto cows, from £4 to £4 15s; inferior at store rates.

Fat Sheep have been but moderately supplied, and an advance on former quotations has taken place. Good wethers have sold this week at from 18s to 21s; none really prime to hand; good ewes at 14s; inferior wethers, from 12s upwards.

Store Cattle.—We observe, with pleasure, some slight signs of reanimation in this market. We could place one or two lots of well-bred bullocks or speyed cows at about 35s, for the former, and from 40s to 45s for the latter, delivered on the New South Wales side.

Store Sheep.—The demand for this class of stock continues unabated; settlers, however, generally prefer to hold until after shearing, when we expect a large business will be done. Young ewes with lambs dropped have changed hands this week at as high as 17s 6d; full-mouthed ditto are worth from 12s to 14s; wethers, 4, 6, and 8 tooth, from 11s to 13s.

July 23.

[CHARLES BROWN.]

Fat Cattle.—Following upon the glut of last week, the supply offered at the Yards this week has been comparatively small, only about 750 head having come forward. Of these, the majority were good to prime quality, and late rates have been fully maintained. Some exceedingly prime bullocks were sold to-day at an average of £9 14s per head. Prime bullocks may be quoted at £7 to £9; ditto cows, £5 to £6.

Fat Sheep.—This market has also been barely supplied; 3930 the number. Nothing extra prime was offered, but prices, considering the quality, were somewhat in advance of last quotations. Best wethers fetched 18s to 21s.

Store Cattle are saleable at from 35s to 40s per head for mixed sexes, but few coming forward.

33, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, 23rd July.

[W. E. AND A. S. KING.]

AFTER the heavy supply of last week, the demand for cattle was very light. The number brought forward was far short of what was expected; but from the quality being generally good an advance on last week's rates was obtained. We anticipate that 20s per 100lbs. will be realised for good cattle for the next six weeks. We quote best pens bullocks at from £9 to £10 10s; cows, £6 10s to £8. We sold on Monday, 80 bullocks of fair quality at an average of £6 15s; and 108 light inferior cows, at £4 2s 8d; and on Tuesday, 170 bullocks from the Ridge, at £8 9s.

The sheep was very lightly supplied; consequently, advanced prices were obtained for even second-class wethers. Best wethers sold at 22s; and second best at 17s.

July 23.

SEVERE SNOW STORM.—A snow storm of unusual severity passed over the district on Thursday, commencing shortly after daylight, and falling with slight intermission during the day and following night. By ten a.m. there was six inches of snow on the ground. Towards noon it began to blow, the wind bearing before it showers of sleet. The young people turned out in force and amused themselves by snow-balling each other. A number of townsmen assembled to make a monster snow-ball, in which they succeeded to their heart's content, leaving, as the result of their labours, a ball about the size of an ordinary cart-wheel in diameter. The apex of the Pinnacle, one of the Canoblas, was covered with snow yesterday to a depth of some ten feet, the tops of the trees only being visible. A respected correspondent, Mr. J. T. Renshaw, whose estate (Richmond Hill) lies on the road to the Canoblas, some ten miles from Orange, writes us under date Friday, July 25:—"I send you an account of the deep snow that fell here on Wednesday night. On the following morning I found it four feet deep in some places; it was more than five feet deep at a distance of from four to five miles from Orange. It took me five hours to get my bullocks in to feed them."—*Western Examiner* of Saturday.

LARCENY BY A CARRIER.—On the 19th June last Darby Durack, of Mummel, left Goulburn with two loads of property for Messrs. Mandelson, Adelong. Yesterday intelligence reached here that he had been apprehended by senior-sergeant Brennan, of Yass, for having sold the greater part of the property, and drunk the proceeds. A man named James Bush was also in custody on a charge of receiving the goods in question or a part of them.—*Goulburn Herald* of Saturday.

LAND SALE.—The *Rockhampton Bulletin* says:—A sale of Crown Lands was held at the police office, on Monday last. The amount realised was £1457 8s. 9d.

SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE.

(From the Diary of Dolorous Driasmont, a dyspeptic man.)

BY OLD BOOMERANG.

Oh all the disorders to which man is heir
Dyspepsia I vow is the worst:
Not the body alone, but the mind t'will impair;
T'will make one as surly and cross as a bear,
And think he is specially curst.

Could you make a collection of tic-doloreux,
Lumbago, boils, blisters, and bile,
Gout, goitre, and tooth-ache—the torturing crew—
Unite all the lot and add polypus too;
I would make the exchange with a smile.

Than tell *all* the troubles through which I have been,
I would rather be duck'd in a drain.
If I glance at a few, p'rhaps my aim will be seen,
And some woe-begone wight, with disease of the spleen,
May feel his hope kindle again.

I once was as strong as an ironbark log,
But losses and crosses and cares
Soon made me as thin as a blackfellow's dog,
And as bother'd as Paddy stuck fast in a bog,
Or a bull in the midst of a fair.

Suppose, if while turning a corner sharp round,
You met a grim muzzleless bear,
Your hair would stand bolt up on end, I'll be bound,
And you'd shiver and shake, like a tailor half-drown'd;
Thus I felt at each noise I would hear.

* * * *

Each organ I have was deranged
(Let the sceptical titter or frown);
My whole constitution was changed,
And my inside was turned upside down.

I was cross as a lord with the gout,
Or a Turk when you tread on his toes;
As a boar with a ring in his snout,
Or a pilgrim with peas in his shoes.

As a student by street music teaz'd
Or a jockey tormented with boils,
As a fiddler whose bow has been greas'd,
Or a poet with cats on his tiles.

As a teething or newly wean'd child,
Or a gourmand disturbed at his meals;
As a bull running wickedly wild,
With a posse of curs at his heels.

I'd a woe-begone, sad, sour look,
As though I had fed upon sorrel;
With all in my house—save the cook—
I'd argue, and grumble, and quarrel.

My head was bemuddled, and thick
As the block of a barber or hatter;
My heart was as hard as a brick,
And I dreaded all business-like clatter.

Oft I'd sigh—could I purchase some little green isle
In the midst of the ocean, alone,
There, away from the world with its noise and its guile,
I'd ramble about in the primitive style,
Till my carcase with healthfulness shone.

There I'd laugh at the fashions, and if it were hot,
(In Adam's original style),
'Neath the shade of a tree I would quietly squat,
Or stroll at my leisure and not care a jot
For the monkeys' wild clatter or noise.

There I'd choose my own diet, and choose my own time
To breakfast, to dine, or to sup;
The rocks should re-echo my praises in rhyme
Of liberty, peace, or such subjects sublime,
And with comfort I'd fill up my cup.

Here I seldom had peace, though for quiet I'd pine
For friends would "drop in" all the day;
To "rally me up" one would ask me to dine,
And say if I swallow'd a good stock of wine
I'd be strong as a horse in a dray.

And, because very rarely I roar'd at my pain,
Small sympathy fell to my share;
I was teased with advice until almost insane,
And turn'd out at daylight to walk the Domain,
And feast on the fresh morning air.

Said a friend—"Take a shower-bath, morning and eve,
And sweat as you rub yourself dry."
"Turkish baths (said another), I really believe,
Is the treatment alone your disease will relieve;
Now let me advise you to try."

Eat no animal food, said another wise head,
But live upon cabbage alone;
I'd advise just a grill'd mutton chop with some bread,
Said another, and always go early to bed,
For you quite to a shadow have grown.

Another searched "Graham" and found out a cure,
And forced me to follow his course,
Of mixtures as nasty as stuff from a sewer,
And boluses, powders, and pills I'm sure
I swallow'd a load for a horse.

With quinine, *steel drops*, and valerian too,
My poor groaning bowels were bound,
'Til I felt such a horrible racking, as though
I'd a whole cutler's shop in my regions below,
And a grindstone were fast turning round.

* * * * * * *

But I'll stay; though my mis'ries would fill up a page;
As long as the pile on Hyde Park,
Than have them return, I would rather engage
To meet a mad tiger just out of his cage,
Or fight with a shovel-nose shark.

Till I went to a doctor, an eminent man
(My delay I've had cause to bewail),
And, thanks to his skill and his rational plan,
I soon got as frisky as frogs in a pan,
Or a cat with a bell at her tail.

I then went to work, and with joy-mingled wonder
I hail'd the return of my peace;
And since my phantasmas have all knuckled under,
I'm mild as the moonbeams contrasted with thunder,
And body and soul are at ease.

The moral of these rugged rhymes you will see,
If you'll study the stanza below;
And if some poor wretch who's been bother'd like me,
Should follow my plan he'd soon feel himself free
And light as the breezes that blow.

An abundance of work for both body and mind
Is the very best cure for the vapours;
And that in the city such seeker may find
In helping the "Lame, and the halt, and the blind,"
And a blessing will follow such labours.

—*From the Sydney Mail, 26th July.*

MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON.—A second quarterly meeting of the municipal council was held at noon on Wednesday, the 9th instant. Present: the chairman, and full council. Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Subsequent correspondence read. The committee of finance brought up a report that they had examined and found correct the several accounts annexed thereto, total £22 5s. 4d., and that they recommend the same for payment; on motion of Mr. Blumer disbursements authorised accordingly. The committee of works brought up a report—That Mr. Lockwood had completed his contract for kerbing and guttering in Gipps-street; that, pursuant to authority, the committee had settled with Mr. Cross, for the value of the stone intended to have been laid at the turning of the Glenmore Road, the contract having been surrendered by him in consequence of the prolonged interruption occasioned by the road trust; that nine men had been discharged, and that the contracts for Elizabeth and Underwood streets were proceeding satisfactorily. A report was brought up on behalf of the treasurer—that, pursuant to authority, the following cheques (as stated) had been drawn since the previous meeting: total, £109 0s. 8d. The clerk reported that as collector of rates he had received, since the last meeting, the sum of £60 13s., making a total of £419 6s. 10d. for the half-year ending 30th June, and a sum of £1 16s. 8d. for the present half-year. The chairman submitted an account of the revenue and expenditure of the council for the half-year ending 30th June, 1862, same received on motion of Mr. Blumer. Motion made by Mr. Smith, seconded, and affirmed, "That the overseer be instructed to cause to be covered the wells and cesspools in certain land fronting the south side of Underwood-street, at the western end." Motion made by Mr. Blumer, seconded and affirmed, "Mr. Houghton's account of costs and fines attending certain prosecutions at the Central Police Court, Sydney, be referred to the committee of finance." Motion made by Mr. Humphrey, seconded, and affirmed, "That the necessary sum be placed in the treasurer's hands for the payment of Messrs. Hellmrich and Pierce, in proportion to the work done under their contracts." On motion of Mr. Blumer, the council then adjourned till seven o'clock p.m. The council resumed accordingly. Present, the chairman, and Messrs. Blumer, Humphrey, Lynch, Perry, Smith, Steel, and Wright, and a question having arisen in reference to the alignment of Elizabeth-street, motion made by Mr. Blumer, seconded, and affirmed, "That Mr. William Taylor, of Elizabeth-street, be called in and requested to afford such information on the subject as he may be able." Mr. Taylor having complied, and retired, the council deliberated. Motion made by Mr. Humphrey, seconded, and affirmed, "That the lines of Elizabeth-street, by which the present kerbing and guttering are being laid down, are satisfactory to this council." Motion made by Mr. Humphrey, pursuant to notice, seconded, and affirmed, "That the chairman do take the necessary steps to have all streets within the municipality proclaimed with as little delay as possible." Motion made by Mr. Perry, seconded, and affirmed, "That the question in reference to the existence of Gordon-street be referred to the committee of general purposes." The council rose.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.—This municipal council met for the transaction of business on Tuesday evening the 22nd instant. Present, the chairman (Mr. Charles Browne), councillors Smith, Watkins, Pearson, Simmons, Taylor, Eaton, and St. Julian. The minutes of the business of last meeting were read and confirmed. "Correspondence."—The following letters were then read:—1st. From the Department of Lands, with reference to the opening of the proposed deviation of Waverley-street, intimating that claims for compensation in respect thereof had been made by Mesdames M'Cormick and Ormiston and Mr. John Robertson, and that the final proclamation for opening the street was deferred until the same were adjusted. 2nd, To Mesdames Ormiston and M'Cormick and Robertson, requesting information as to the amount claimed by them in the above matter. 3rd, To the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, enclosing a detailed account of amount received from rates during the half-year ending 30th June, and requesting a like amount—viz., £212 5s.—being the Government endowment to the treasurer of this municipality. 4. From Mrs. Baily, the widow of the late chairman of this municipality, acknowledging the vote of condolence and sympathy passed by this municipal council at her recent bereavement. Councillor Simmons, as treasurer, laid upon the table the balance-sheet of this municipality for the half-year ending 30th June. The chairman of the council also submitted for inspection a return ordered at the last meeting, of the expenditure in the several wards for the half-year ending December, 1861. In pursuance of notice, Councillor Simmons moved, "That Councillor St. Julian be appointed a member of the improvement committee." Motion put and carried unanimously. On the motion of Councillor Eaton, it was resolved, "That it be an instruction to the improvement committee to prepare and lay before the council forthwith, a practical design and estimate for the completion of a thoroughfare from Lower Birrell-street to the South Head Road, in accordance with the resolution of this council of 13th August, 1861." The next motion on the business paper, previous to its being proceeded with, requiring a "call of the whole council," the names of the several members were called, and the clerk reported the absence of councillor L. Campbell. Thereupon it was moved by councillor St. Julian, and carried, "That councillor Campbell be fined five shillings for non-attendance." The following motion of councillor St. Julian was then carried: "That the resolution of the 6th May last, adopting a report from the improvement committee, and directing that all future municipal works costing over £10 should be executed by contract, be rescinded." Ten notices of motion were handed in for consideration at the next meeting, and the council then separated.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(From the Saturday Review, May 24.)

THE clouds have at last passed away from the financial prospects of India, and the long period of apparently hopeless embarrassment has closed with a promise of prosperity such as has not been seen for a period of twenty years. Although unmistakable symptoms of the coming change have been afforded by the steady increase of the cash balances, there was little exaggeration in Mr. Laing's statement, that his earlier intimations of the existence of a really substantial surplus had been regarded in India with feelings of astonishment, and in England with something almost amounting to incredulity. The news, in fact, seemed too good to be true; and it must be thankfully owned that Mr. Laing's calculations are not only the most satisfactory, but the best authenticated accounts which have ever been rendered of the affairs of our Eastern Empire. For the first time since England assumed the government of India, a financial statement has been made, based on actual returns for ten months of the past year, and depending on estimate only for the short interval from March to May. The margin of error cannot, therefore, be large, and the accuracy of the assumed data is placed almost entirely beyond question by the ample store of bullion which remains in the hands of the Treasury. The balances, in fact, indicate at first sight a still more prosperous state of affairs than that which is disclosed by the returns of revenue and expenditure. In the first eleven months of the financial year, the funds in hand have increased from fourteen and a half to seventeen and a half millions. Mr. Laing, however, conscientiously corrects this apparent sign of prosperity. It seems that India owes to the Department at home £3,300,000 in respect of the transactions of the year; and after taking into account a corresponding excess of the balance for the previous year, the result is a gain of £700,000. Of course the actual payments and receipts during a particular year may not entirely coincide with the income and outlay properly attributable to the same period. But no special circumstances can be traced to account for the observed improvement; and, if Mr. Laing is right in assuming that the outstanding liabilities have diminished rather than increased, his conclusion is irresistible, that the state of the cash balances affords an answer of mathematical certainty to the question whether an equilibrium has or has not been realised. The accounts for ten months, completed by estimates for the remainder of the year, tell precisely the same tale. The total expenditure has been, in round numbers, £36,500,000, which exceeds the estimate by about a million and a half. Of this excess, however, two-thirds is due to the transfer of the burden of certain public works from local to imperial revenue, and the advance of a large sum for increasing the cultivation of opium, with a view to secure the China market for future years. After deducting these items, the error in the original estimates is reduced to £500,000, which Mr. Laing has certainly a right to regard as a triumphant result in a year in which reductions of expenditure had to be carried out to ten times that amount. The revenue has increased at a more rapid rate than the expenditure, the total excess above the estimates being £1,600,000, leaving some trifling surplus upon the past year. The Land revenue, the Stamps, and the Customs have all contributed to this increase, which seems to be due in about equal proportions to the insufficiency of the estimates on the information available a year ago, and to the unexpected elasticity which the revenues of India have exhibited.

In anticipation of this brilliant result, the license-tax had already been remitted, but if the remainder of the new taxes had been continued, and the further reductions in contemplation effected, the accounts for the coming year would show a surplus of nearly £1,500,000. It is even more interesting to inquire how this happy state of affairs has been arrived at than to discuss the various kinds of relief to which the surplus is intended to be applied. The combined operation of two causes explains almost the whole. The military expenditure has been reduced from £20,900,000 in 1859-60, and £16,800,000 in the following year, to £12,800,000 in 1861-62; and at the same time the revenue has been largely raised, partly by its own buoyancy, but mainly by new taxation. The process is extremely simple, and as yet, at any rate, there are no signs that military economy has been pushed to a perilous extreme. The native force of soldiers and police has, it is true, been reduced in two years from 350,000 to 130,000 men; while the European army, which a year ago was 90,000 strong, has been brought down to its standard strength of 70,000. The loss of so many armed natives may very possibly be a gain in effective power and safety, and, if the present European force is kept up, it seems to be conceded by the military authorities themselves that the security and tranquillity of the country can be maintained. Mr. Laing even goes further than this, and insists that, when the increased facilities for moving troops and the weeding out of elements of weakness in the native force are taken into account, our military power in India never stood on so sound a basis as it does at present. This may be so, but it must be remembered that Mr. Laing speaks with the bias of a financier, and we know by home experience what strange theories of the sufficiency of national protection may be formed by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Assuming, however, that the retrenchment policy is not to be pushed to the verge of danger, the Indian Government may fairly be congratulated on the economy which it has introduced into the administration.

As India is not governed by a popular Assembly, the disposal of a surplus is an easier matter than when a limited sum has to be apportioned among the almost unlimited claims for remission which are always preferred in the House of Commons. We do not know that Mr. Laing could have applied his available funds much better than he has proposed to do, except, perhaps, that a larger allocation to public works would, in the end, have proved more advantageous to the taxpaying community themselves. It was inevitable that the protective duties on cotton manufactures should be immediately remitted, and this absorbs nearly £500,000 of the expected surplus. Another sum of about the same amount is to be applied in augmenting the grants for public works and education. About £350,000 is the cost of relieving the poorer classes from the income tax—a concession which is abundantly justified by the fact that the cost of collection amounted to more than 30 per cent. on the net returns. By these measures the surplus is reduced below £200,000, which, on an expenditure of £40,000,000, is certainly not too large a margin to retain. Cautious financiers may even doubt whether Mr. Laing has not gone too far in the confidence which he reposes in the future. He seems himself to have felt that this was the weak point of his budget, and has laboured to justify his sanguine policy by an attempt to prove that the revenues of India are less exposed to adverse fluctuations, and have more inherent buoyancy, than those of any other country in the world. This is a new doctrine, and though Mr. Laing's argument makes out a plausible case, it is not very satisfactorily proved either that the opium monopoly is a source of income thoroughly to be depended on, or that the elasticity of other sources of revenue is as great as the figures quoted seem to represent it. The main ground on which the opium revenue is represented to be at least as stable as the excise on spirits or the duty on tobacco, in this country, amounts only to this—that the Chinese have for many years past taken an almost constant quantity of Indian opium; and it is quietly assumed that, without a sudden change in the tastes of the consuming population, this demand must continue without abatement. But there are two palpable fallacies in this reasoning. The quantity exported to China has been fixed, not by the demand, but by the supply of a monopolised commodity; and the fluctuations in the requirements of the Chinese have shown themselves in variations of price which have ranged over a margin of 100 per cent. Indeed Mr. Laing answers his own argument by saying that the price for the next year may probably range from 1470 to 1000 rupees per chest, and that he accordingly bases his estimate on a supposed price of 1200 rupees.

Another consideration, which entirely excludes the comparison relied on between the revenue from spirits and tobacco in England and the opium monopoly in India, is the possibility, not to say the probability, of the Chinese legalising the cultivation of the poppy. There is no reason to suppose that any large profits—certainly not the excessive profits now made by the Government of India from the growth of opium—could be maintained in the face of a real competition on the part of the Chinese; and this revenue is, in truth, subject to all the hazards of a protected trade, with the additional inconvenience that the protection depends on the caprice of a foreign country, and that country in a state of anarchy.

But the discovery on which Mr. Laing most prides himself is the extreme buoyancy of the Indian revenues. To a certain extent, he may have made out his case, but his calculations are too full of assumptions to be altogether trusted. It is true that the revenues of India have risen in the last ten years (if the official figures can be trusted) from £29,000,000 to £43,000,000, but we do not know the data on which it is alleged that the increase on opium, that from new taxes, and that from acquisition of territory, account for only £7,500,000 of the amount. Possibly the land revenue alone has been taken into account in estimating the value of our modern acquisitions, but it is clear that the growth of general revenue, on account of a large increase of territory and population, is no proof that a similar buoyancy will be found after the limits of the empire have become stationary. The real source of wealth in India is in the improvement of the soil by works of irrigation, and in the development of trade by roads, railways, and canals; but, apart from the direct and indirect benefits of such investments, it would scarcely be safe to rely too confidently on the steady increase of £700,000 a-year, which Mr. Laing assumes as the normal rate of increase of the revenues of our Eastern Empire. It is something to have got over the old theory that India was a country with an income that could not increase and an expenditure that could not be kept stationary; but it will be in the highest degree perilous to jump to the opposite conclusion, as Mr. Laing seems disposed to do, and to assume that the ordinary income of the Indian Government has a rate of annual progress far exceeding that of Great Britain herself.

WILL THE VALUE OF MONEY RISE?

(From the Economist, May 17th.)

THE state of the money market for the last week has been very curious. After a long period of plentiful money—after money has for some time been too cheap in value and excessive in amount, on a sudden there has been a movement upwards, and many persons have been much surprised at it. They ask—and it is natural to ask—Is this elevation real or unreal? will it be permanent or transitory?

The two great barometers of the money market still indicate cheap money. *First*, the Bank of England has hardly ever stood in a better position than it now does; its unemployed funds have rarely been greater, or its reserve in a higher proportion to its liabilities. In the banking department we have—

Public deposits	£6,304,683
Private deposits	14,948,308
Seven day and other bills	731,025
	£21,984,016

and the *reserve* is £10,681,392, or nearly half the liabilities. Such a state of things might seem to indicate rather a present plethora, than an immediate increase in the value of money.

The bank have no reason from any other part of their published account to wish to drive custom from their doors by any increase in their rate. Their private securities, that is principally their *bills discounted*, are low in comparison with the last two years. The figures are:

Private securities,	1860	£20,366,040
Ditto	1861	19,796,757
Ditto	1862	18,647,729

and last week, before the sudden increase of business which the Bank has had during the last few days, their bill case was much more empty. Their bullion is greater than during either of the two last years.

In 1860, the Bank bullion was	... ...	£15,327,350
1861,	ditto	12,382,446

and *now* it is £16,919,147. The bank, therefore, clearly need not for the sake of these figures turn away business; the figures rather indicate that they should be on the watch for business.

Secondly. The exchanges are favourable. The Paris exchange has been higher (though there is some reaction), and none of the less important bill markets indicate any great pressure for gold upon this country. While these two great *indicia* remain as at present, the value of money will not rise. So long as the bank account stands as we have explained, or in any manner that is in the least similar,—so long as no gold is withdrawn from the Bank for exportation,—we need not fear much rise in the value of money.

Some persons have indeed fancied, since the fall of New Orleans, that the American civil war would be rapidly ended,—that the cotton trade would revive,—that our export trade would be stimulated,—that the general dulness which the convulsions of our great kindred country has engendered in our commerce would be immediately and permanently removed. We have dealt with this idea in another article and may here, therefore, assume the precise contrary. We may assume all which is important for the purposes of the money market, viz., that for *some* months longer the American civil war will still continue,—that its consequences upon us will be the same as they now are, and probably be worse, because the longer our cotton trade is disordered the worse all its dependent industries daily become,—that the present depressed condition of trade will continue. *If this be so*, the probability is great that a somewhat low rate of interest will continue also. The figures of our commercial industry are so vast,—the force which they indicate is so immense and irresistible,—that any minor causes sink at once into comparative insignificance. We do not like to be prophets in the money market; it is an indication of inexperience to be *sure* of the future; but the overwhelming presumption and probability evidently is that while trade continues as at present, the value of money will not greatly rise.

But are there no indications of a *small* rise? We think there are indications of a tendency in that direction, if not more. We must remember that a fortnight since the market rate was considerably below the Bank rate; that the bank was doing very little discount business; that many persons confidently and not irrationally expected a reduction of the rate of discount to two per cent. Now all such discussions have passed away, and that it is of itself a considerable and important change.

The cause of it is evident. The foreign loans which have been largely taken in this country must *tend* to withdraw bullion from us. They have already had that effect in some measure, and will probably continue to operate with increased intensity in the same direction. But we must not too hastily assume that bullion will be withdrawn from us to an amount *at all* equal to the loans in which we have embarked. The extent to which bullion will leave us is a matter of international account. The countries to which we have lent may be indebted to us already; that is, their merchants may, even if their Governments are not, and their Governments may have accounts with the great exchange dealers which we do not know of, and which may modify the whole operation. We do not know what was the balance of *payabilities*, to use a convenient expression—the amount we had to pay to Russia and Turkey before these loans, and the amount which Russia and Turkey had to pay to us. Therefore, we cannot tell what the precise effect of these loans will be. All experience, however, assures us that the demand for bullion will not be comparable to the sum we have lent. The borrowing countries would not wish to have so much gold which they could not use; and even if they did wish it, by an effectual elevation of the rate of interest we could at once obtain a corresponding credit in foreign countries, and therefore, in fact, prevent their withdrawing any bullion from us. Gold, too, is continually arriving in the ordinary course of trade from the mining countries, for which we are the *entrepot*; and the effect of such imports is always to enable us to defray a foreign demand for the precious metals whenever it may arise, without drawing on the hoard in the bank, and therefore without reducing the rate of interest.

Still we must always remember that the money market is a very delicate one. Very small amounts of "money over" greatly reduce the rate, a very small export (as it seems when stated) of gold to foreign countries at once and largely raises the rate. As the tendency of foreign loans is unquestionably and undeniably to withdraw gold from hence,—as the Turkish loan is said to be especially likely to be taken in gold, that country having no great credit, and therefore no debts to pay here,—as our imports of gold, though regular and considerable (the total import in the year 1861 was £18,747,045, which is at the rate of, in round numbers, £360,000 a week), would not be sufficient for any enormous and sudden demand;—on all these accounts, we may consider money to be tending to rise rather than to fall in value, though we should not anticipate any extreme or alarming elevation.

The peculiar and rather excited state of the Lombard-street market during the last *few* days is owing not to national causes, but to local causes. Whenever the usual channels of discount are a little deranged, a certain number of bills are unplaced and loose on the market, and those who wish to discount them naturally talk a little. The demands on the joint stock banks to liquidate the subscriptions to foreign loans have, for the moment, diminished their resources, and in consequence they have in some degree reduced their discount. The entire exclusion of the bill-brokers from the bank necessarily makes them very cautious; and some of the smaller ones discount very little indeed in uncertain times. These causes have been in operation now, and have tended to produce the excitement of the last few days, which has been very remarkable and curious when we consider how much money we have to spare.

Her Majesty has, through Sir Charles Phipps, forwarded to each of the young ladies, pupils at the School of Design, Queen-square, tickets of admission for three days to the International Exhibition.

THE AMERICAN DEMAND FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE EMILIE ST. PIERRE.

(From the Globe.)

HOWEVER greatly we may admire the skill and intrepidity by which the rescue of the Emilie St. Pierre was accomplished, our Government would have felt it its duty to comply with the request made by the American Minister for her restoration had the demand been founded on international obligations. Questions of this kind must be settled by the law alone, to the exclusion of all false pride or sentiment. Applying that test to the case of the Emilie St. Pierre, we find that our Government had no choice in the answer given to the demand of the American Minister. The ship lies at Liverpool; her captain and owners are not accused of any offence known to our law; and interference with her would be entirely unjustifiable, and could only take place by a violation of every legal protection by which liberty and property are happily surrounded within these kingdoms. * * The whole question upon which this capture rests appears to be one of force and force alone. The vis major of the James Adger captured the Emilie St. Pierre, and the vis major—or, we may rather say, the mens divinor—of the captured vessel brought about her deliverance. Inasmuch as the English Government would not have interfered if the rescue had not taken place, and the forms of law had been complied with, it follows on the other hand, that the English Government cannot come to the assistance of the captors, and complete an act which they were not themselves able to complete. When a blockade is declared and recognised as effective, a neutral sovereign warns his subjects that if they violate it they do so at their own risk, and cannot claim his protection if they are punished for the act. The Queen of Great Britain said so to her subjects at the commencement of hostilities between the Federals and the Confederates. She declines to associate herself in any way with such attempts. If an English vessel succeeds in breaking the blockade with impunity, the American Government cannot make any demand upon us for the punishment of her owners or master. If, on the other hand, a British vessel is seized, we decline to vindicate her interests further than, perhaps, to see that they are adjudicated upon in the usual manner by the proper tribunal, which in the United States is the Supreme Court. It is wholly a question of force, resting between the ability of the blockading force to carry out its object and of those who try to violate it to accomplish theirs. We do not thwart or impede the blockading power; but, on the other hand, we will not assist them or supply their deficiencies.

The real and only question bearing upon this demand of the American government is, "Did Captain Wilson commit any crime which, under the treaties between this country and the United States, would render him liable to be given up, or his vessel to be restored to her captors?" It is very simple, and can be at once categorically answered, especially as the humanity with which the recapture was effected was scarcely less admirable than its gallantry. Captain Wilson committed a simple act of rescue. We have, therefore, only to inquire whether a rescue is an offence which one country has a right to ask another country to aid it in punishing or remedying. Now, so far from being a crime, we find the great jurist speak of rescue almost as a duty. A chief justice (Marshall) of the United States, has laid down that in the case of a capture with a small prize crew, it is not indeed the duty of the master to try and retake the ship, because he may, if unsuccessful, expose an innocent vessel to the condemnation which would be incurred by the act, but rescue is spoken of quite approvingly. The attempt is attended with risk, because, as Lord Stowell says, the neutral master thereby "violates a duty imposed on him to go into court, and renders his ship and cargo liable to confiscation,"—of course if he be unsuccessful. But the same great authority has settled the question of the non-criminality of a rescue in the clearest and most succinct manner. In the case of the Despatch, he defines a rescue as "a delivery from force by force;" and in that of The Two Friends he declares rescue to be "a meritorious act, but not a compulsory duty." It is impossible, therefore, to say that Captain Wilson has committed any wrong, for which his Government can lay hands upon him, or that the United States officer had at any time acquired such an interest in his ship as could give them a shred of justification for claiming her restoration to their hands. The case seems very analogous to one which sometimes becomes the subject of trial in our own courts. If a debtor arrested by the sheriff escapes from the officers and completes his rescue, he cannot be again arrested for the debt which, so far as he is concerned, is cancelled. The only remedy left to the creditor is an action against the sheriff for loss sustained by reason of the negligence of his officers. In this instance the Emilie St. Pierre may be taken as representing the debtor (although the debt had yet to be pronounced fairly due), Lieutenant Stone the sheriff's officer, and the United States Government the creditor. The remedy of the United States, therefore, would be against its own agent, and not against the escaped debtor. We know not on what ground a claim so utterly unfounded can have been preferred, and if it be persevered with, we shall be curious to see the reasons by American jurists will endeavour to give it substance.

THE MILITARY SURVEY OF LONDON.—A return on this subject states that the survey round London was ordered by the late Lord Herbert, for the purpose of obtaining accurate plans upon a large scale, upon which works for the defence of London might be designed. There was no intention to construct any works, but merely to have the designs for them prepared, to be ready for any emergency, and therefore the cost of the survey could not be charged to the loan for the national defences. The district ordered to be surveyed extends all round London, and includes an area seventeen miles from north to south, and twenty-six miles from east to west. It extends from Elmonton to Croydon, and from Hampton to Dartford. It therefore includes parts of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. The parts which are in Kent and Essex have been surveyed, and the parts which are in Middlesex and Surrey are in progress, and the field survey will be finished within the financial year. The plans are made as parts of a perfect survey of those counties on the 1·2500 scale. There is no correspondence on the subject, the arrangements having been made, and the orders given, by official memoranda and verbal communications.

THE NEW SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.—On Tuesday Mr. M. O'Brien, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. Spinks, of the Northern Circuit, were sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as her Majesty's serjeants-at-law. On these occasions it is customary for gentlemen obtaining this dignity to present rings to the Queen and the Lord Chancellor, bearing this motto:—"Aliud nobis agendum." Mr. O'Brien, being a member of Lincoln's Inn, went through a ceremony which is peculiar to that inn. After giving a breakfast to the benchers in the council chamber, Mr. O'Brien proceeded to the banqueting hall, and was there presented by the treasurer with a silver purse containing ten guineas as a retaining fee for any occasion on which the society may in future require his services. A bell was then rung as a warning that he had ceased to be a member of the inn, it being the legal theory that a serjeant-at-law becomes a member of Serjeants' Inn. We mention the particulars of this ceremony, which is a very ancient one, because it is some years since a member of Lincoln's Inn was advanced to the dignity of the coif.

THE PASSENGER TRADE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The gold discoveries, and the stimulus given to the development of the colony in consequence, have caused a very large increase in the passenger traffic between this country and British Columbia. The Pacific United States Mail Company have been adding some large and powerful vessels to their fleet, including the Constitution (now on the station), which is capable of carrying 1500 passengers and 1200 tons of goods. These steamers now run four times monthly, instead of three, from Panama. The vessels of the West India Royal Mail Company are also carrying large numbers of passengers bound for the new land of gold.

SACRILEGE IN ROME.—A letter from Rome says: "It is rare for robbers in Rome to venture upon consecrated soil; but a few days—or rather, nights—ago the precincts of the Salesian nunnery, on the Palatine Hills, were invaded by thieves, who stumbled into the cell of Sister Carracciolo. That holy virgin protested her poverty, and requested the robbers to retire while she dressed, promising to lead them to the apartment of the abbess. The abbess happened to have a thousand scudi with which to provide for the wants of her flock; but she feigned poverty also, and stated that all payments were made by the *fattore*, who lived outside the nunnery. The disappointed depredators, looking about for available plunder, pounced upon a very splendid missal, a present from the Pope, set with jewels, and worth about 200 scudi. They eagerly inquired what it was, but the abbess told them meekly that it was only one of the nuns' handiworks with paste ornaments. In fact, the robbers got only some spoons and twenty-eight pauls (12s.) in money, and they decamped at last without having in any other way performed the part of ravening wolves in that innocent fold."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Yarra, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Callock, from Corner Inlet 23rd instant. Captain, agent.

Corriemulzie, ship, 606 tons, Captain Wight, from the Downs 2nd May. J. L. Montefiore, agent.

Creole, Bremen barque, 428 tons, Captain Jessen, from Manila 12th May. Frost, Kohler, and Co., agents.

H.M.S.S. Pioneer, 6 guns, Lieutenant F. S. B. Robinson, acting-commander, from Moreton Bay 25th instant.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Colonial Empire, for Callao.
Sebastian, for Newcastle.
Prince of Wales (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Buonaparte, for Rockhampton; Fancy, for Brisbane; Lady Milton, for Callao.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 28.

Lady Milton, ship, 902 tons, Captain Houston, for Callao, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Houston.

Prince of Wales (s.), Captain Bell, for Brisbane. Passengers—Captain Pitt, Miss Buckland, Mr. Torrens, Mr. C. S. Warry, Miss Washburne, Mr. Kensett, Mr. J. R. Atkinson, Master Pole, and 15 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 28.

Susannah, from Morpeth, with 1200 bushels maize; Emu, Magnet, from the Hawkesbury, with 1380 bushels maize, 5 coops poultry, 14 cases eggs, 500 dozen oranges, 8 dozen pumpkins; Lightning, Mary, Ellen, from Manning River, with 1297 bags maize, 18 boxes eggs, 2 coops poultry, 64 sides bacon, 25 hides, 46 bags wheat; Morning Star, Twins, Woolloomooloo, Absalom, from Macleay River, with 5290 bushels maize, 2 hides; Volunteer, Jane Somerville, Helen, Wave of Life, from Richmond River, with 236 casks tallow, 1448 hides, 2800 horns, 5 tons bones; 85,000 feet cedar; Catherine Agnes, from Wollongong, with 90 tons coal; Warlock, Wild Wave, from Bellambi, with 107 tons coal; Secret, Corio (s.), Mountain Maid, Guiding Star, Unknown, Catherine, Jessie, Nancy, Little Pet; Liberty, from Newcastle, with 1114 tons coal; Sarah, from Broken Bay, with 460 baskets shells; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 94 bales hay, 119 bags maize, 40 bags flour, 60 bags bran, 191 hides, 44 casks tallow, 2 coops poultry, 2 horses, 150 sheep, 20 bags oysters.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 28.

Nancy, Corio (s.), Mountain Maid, Kate Kearney, Little Pet, Atlantic, Gertrude, for Newcastle; Duke of Wellington, Wild Wave, Catherine Agnes, for Wollongong; Concord, William Hewitt, for Manning River; Traveller, for the Hawkesbury; William and Ann, for Shellharbour; Reaper for Macleay River; Blue Jacket, for Shoalhaven; Sarah, for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

Corriemulzie, from London: 8 packages, W. Wood; 295 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 52 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 15 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 896 rails, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 26 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 53 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 293 packages, E. Vickery; 44 packages, Mason, Brothers; 21 packages, Wolfen, Brothers, and Co.; 4 packages, Owen and Beckett; 5 packages, W. Moffit; 127 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 200 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.; 4 packages, A. Warren; 534 packages, M. Brodziak; 29 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 81 packages, E. P. Capper; 189 plough wings, 48 boards, 80 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 36 bars iron, W. S. Friend and Son; 100 hogsheads ale, 293 packages, E. Wyld; 1 package, J. H. Williams; 257 cases oilstores, 6 packages, S. A. Joseph; 95 packages, Saddington and Son; 7 packages, R. Binnie; 43 packages, Farmer and Painter; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 41 sheets lead, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 2 packages, Colonial Sugar Co.; 500 boxes candles, 7 butts 23 hogsheads 22 quarter-casks wine, Brown and Co.; 5 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 4 packages, T. Aspinwall and Co.; 2 packages, A. Blau; 2 packages, J. Forrest; 42 packages, Dawson and Eager; 38 packages, A. Bell; 183 packages, C. Newton Brother, and Co.; 8 packages, W. and W. Ayton; 1 package, G. Whitfield; 64 packages E. Webb; 3 packages, Wooster; 1 package, Hinton, Brothers; 24 packages, W. Acheron and Co.; 2 packages, Jones and Co.; 30 packages, J. G. Raphael; 50 packages, E. T. Penfold; 1 package, Pinnock; 1 package, G. Butler; 130 kegs nails, 49 packages, J. Macintosh; 341 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 23 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 8 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 1 package, F. Lassetter; 2 packages, W. Willington; 4 packages, R. Peck; 5 packages, L. Moss; 26 packages, W. Watson; 1 package, E. Millett; 1 package, Foss; 3 packages, Sewell and Co.; 1 package, W. Barker; 10 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 package, W. Macvesy; 6 packages, H. Moore; 2 packages, Johnson and Co.; 1 package, J. A. Bird; 12 packages, A. Hordern; 3 packages, Speer; 1 package, J. L. Montefiore; 11 packages, Captain Ward; 25 hogsheads 115 cases beer, 100 cases 38 hogsheads 68 quarter-casks wine, 8 hogsheads tobacco, 38 packages boots, 535 packages, Order.

Creole, from Manila: 13,292 bags sugar, 50 bales bags, 10 packages mercatellos, Colonial Sugar Company; 298 packages cordage, Smith, Brothers; 1 case cigars, Frost, Kohler, and Co.

Yarra, from Corner Inlet: 130 tons potatoes, 70 hides, Culloch; 100 tons potatoes, Order.

EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne: 80 cases fruit, Hardy; 1 bale, Byrnes and Co.; 400 bags barley, 516 bags maize, Beauchamp; 5 cases, Vennard and Stevens; 25 cases fruit, G. Watson; 1 case, Simson; 67 bags maize, J. Sykes; 25 casks butter, M'Kanney; 41 cases fruit, Griffiths; 22 tubs butter, 99 bags maize, 1 case, Instone; 10 bags oysters, Emmerson; 84 cases fruit, Cullen; 229 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 4 packages, Sheppard and Co.; 1 parcel (£2000), Beilby and Scott; 172 bags maize, Lowther; 52 cases fruit, M. Lawless; 40 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 23 bags oysters, Outhered; 282 bags maize, 1 hogshead, Bond; 250 bags maize, T. Wright; 96 bags maize, 8 bales, A. S. N. Co.; 49 cases fruit, M'Krown.

Additional, Fanny, for Brisbane: 1 package, W. Foy.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR PORT DENISON.—By the Buonaparte, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Lady Milton, this day, at noon.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 2 30 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 30 p.m.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—By the Airedale (s.), on Friday, at 11 a.m.

FOR MANILA.—By the Abyssinian, on Saturday, at noon.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, July 28:—Kulimas, barque, 343 tons, Captain Spring, for Java; E. K. Bateson, brig, 183 tons, Captain Keyte, for South Sea Islands; Mousse de Nantes, ship, 306 tons, Captain Couvert, for South Sea Islands; Sea Gull, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Champion, for Taranaki; Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton.

Additional export entries were passed at the Customs yesterday on 906 ozs. gold, per Antagonist, for Hongkong.

DOCKING H.M.S. ORPHEUS.—Yesterday morning H.M.S. Orpheus was hauled into the Fitzroy Dock. The caisson being lowered into its seat, the pumps were set in motion at 10.30 a.m. The ship was securely shored up and the dock pumped out in three hours and forty minutes.

H.M.S. Pioneer returned from her cruise to the northward yesterday. She left Fitzroy Island on the 6th, and Port Denison on the 14th instant, touching at Moreton Bay, whence she sailed on the 25th. Sighted no vessels.

The Corrimulzie, Captain Wight, has completed the best passage of the season, being only eighty-five days from the Isle of Wight. She sailed from the Downs on the 2nd May, and passed the Lizard on the 5th. The equator was crossed on the 29th, in longitude 26 W.; and the meridian of Greenwich was passed June 24th. Rounded the Cape on the 27th June, and sighted King's Island light at 6 p.m., on the 23rd instant. The N. E. trades were carried to latitude 5 N., but the S. E. trades were very baffling, the wind being S. for many days; but for this circumstance a very rapid passage would have been accomplished. The easting was run down in 43 S. Strong gales from N.W. to S W. throughout. On the 1st July, while the vessel was scudding under close-reefed topsails, before a westerly gale, a heavy sea broke over the stern, smashing the wheel and fore skylight, and the greater part of the bulwarks running round the poop. The wind during the day and up to 8 p.m. had been inclining steadily from N. with a bright clear sky, when it suddenly chopped round to W., taking the ship aback, and hardly allowing time to get sail off the vessel, before it commenced blowing furiously, continuing for twenty-four hours.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—DANGEROUS REEF.—Captain Jassen, of the barque Creole, from Manila, reports a dangerous reef observed by him on his upward passage from Newcastle, and which is not laid down in any chart, or mentioned in the book of directions. The reef was seen on the 26th March, directly in the vessel's course. Most fortunately it was during daylight, or the ship must enevitably have gone on it. Captain Jassen describes the coral reef as above one mile in length, running E. and W., by a quarter of a mile in width, with 3½ fathoms on the eastern end, and about 1½ fathom in the middle. It is situated in latitude 9 31 S. longitude 165 21 E. Vulcan's Island (Queen Charlotte's Group), bearing by compass S.E. three-quarters E., distant twenty leagues.

Omitted in the manifest, per Transatlantic: 16 packages, F. Peek; also per Bellissima, 57 packages, J. G. Raphael.

In the arrival of the Wonga Wonga (s.), Mr. W. J. Pooley was omitted.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 26.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Traveller, Caroline, from Belfast.

July 27.—Havilah (s.), from Adelaide; West Wind, from Hongkong; Theodore Dill, from Cape of Good Hope; B. F. Van Venoy, from Manila.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Voltigeur, for Manila; Lion, for Newcastle; City of Hobart (s.), for Otago; Rita, for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

July 25.—Snow Storm, from London.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Alarm, for Launceston; Brilliant, for Rockhampton.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JULY 28, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	W.	fine.
Tenterfield	N.W.	fine.
Armidale	W.	fine.
Tamworth	S.E.	fine.
Murrurundi	S.W.	cloudy.
Newcastle	W.	fine.
Mudgee	W.	clear.
Bathurst	N.N.W.	fine.
Goulburn	W.	cloudy.
Braidwood	N.	cloudy.
Yass	W.	cloudy.
Gundagai	calm.	fine.
Wagga Wagga	W.N.W.	cloudy.
Kiandra	N.E.	snowing.
Albury	N.	cloudy.
Deniliquin	S.E.	cloudy.
Queenscliff	W.	strong, squally.
Portland Bay	W.	cloudy, squally.
Cape Otway	W.	strong.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 26.—Martha, schooner, 94 tons, Whitmore, from Melbourne.

July 26.—Daniel Watson, brig, 144 tons, Geardwood, from Otago, with 208 ozs. gold. Passengers—62 in the steerage.

July 27.—Jane, schooner, 149 tons, Stewart, from the Richmond River, with 51,000 feet cedar.

July 27.—Colchester, brig, 135 tons, Preston, from Otago, New Zealand, with 121 ozs. gold. Passengers—10 in the steerage.

July 28.—Gratia, brig, 175 tons, Paton, from Lyttelton, New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.—William Watson, barque, M'Every, for Melbourne, with 466 tons coal.

July 26.—Esperanza, brig, Bain, for Melbourne, with 183 tons coal.

July 26.—Bella Vista, barque, Fourner, for Port Albert, with 200 tons coal.

July 26.—Marian, barque, Berkinshaw, for Guam, with 588 tons coal.

July 27.—Fayaway, brig, Hyde, for Melbourne, with 256 tons coal.

July 28.—Independence, American ship, Crowell, for Hong Kong, with 1232 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 26.—Hebe, Petrel, Hargraves, Albion, and Triton.

July 27.—Margaret Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary, George, Acacia, and Adolphus.

July 28.—Herculean.

The Gratia reports having spoken on the 27th the schooner Cyclone off Bellambi, from Brisbane bound to Melbourne, having left Brisbane on the 22nd instant.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

July 19.—Brilliant, from Melbourne; Lady Lyttelton, from Launceston.

July 23.—Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.

We learn that, last evening, as the steamer Telegraph was coming up the bay she was signalled by H.M.S.S. Pioneer to heave-to; but Captain O'Reilly having the mails on board, and being apprehensive that he would lose the tide if he delayed, paid no attention to the signal and passed on. The next intimation from the Pioneer was a gun fired across the bows of the Telegraph. Still Captain O'Reilly kept on his course, no doubt considering that he was bound to perform his contract and deliver her Majesty's mails at the earliest possible time within his control.—*Queensland Guardian*, July 24th.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

Ammunition, 1429 quarter-barrels	£2270	Hardware, 24 packages	£216
Agricultural implements, 15 packages	190	Ink, 15 casks	60
Beer, 985 packages	3008	Implements, 19 cases	280
Billiard tables 9 cases	120	Iron, 6 tons	60
Butters, 71 cases	71	Metal, 19 casks	180
Brandy, 164 cases	2190	Machinery, 17 packages	280
Books, 6 cases	247	Musical instruments, 2 cases	80
Cheese, 52 cases	250	Nails, 20 casks	87
Confectionery, 28 cases	130	Oatmeal, 40 barrels	100
Candles, 650 cases	900	Oilstores, 567 packages	1140
Currants, 114 packages	267	Old tom, 100 cases	75
Carriages, 30 packages	1062	Oil, 572 packages	670
Cotton seed, 96 packages	50	Perfumed spirits, 4 cases	45
Canvas, 4 bales	120	Pipes, 459 cases	500
Clothing, 5 cases	300	Provisions, 89 packages	386
Clocks, 2 cases	75	Paper, 12 bales	120
Drapery, 126 packages	5186	Rum, 55 hogsheads	600
Effects, 3 cases	45	Rope, 1 package	100
Earthenware, 132 packages	497	Seeds, 4 packages	58
Furniture, 7 packages	100	Steel, 24 cases	630
Fancy goods, 42 packages	1012	Tobacco, 9 packages	1080
Geneva, 500 cases	350	Tubs, 100 nests	150
Government stores, 146 packages	1560	Vestas, 19 cases	250
Glassware, 2 packages	55	Vinegar, 50 half-hogsheads	200
Hops, 12 pockets	100	Wagons, 2	40
Hats, 5 cases	210	Woolpacks, 10 bales	250
		Wool, 8 bales	—
		Whisky, 78 quarter-casks	180
		Wine, 1159 packages	2334

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JULY 27TH, AND 28TH, 1862.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
July 27...										
Albury	29·244	62·	0	0	0	0	1·06	N.	1	10
Goulburn	27·678	49·	47.	44·	52·	38·5	0	N.W.	3	10
Bathurst	27·802	47·	45·	0	53·	27·	0	N.W.	4	10
Newcastle	30·078	52·	52·9	47·7	62·6	44·	0	W.	2	1
July 28...										
Albury	29·200	60·	0	0	0	0	0·3	N.	3	10
Deniliquin	29·608	52·	48·	45·	62·	24·	0	S.E.	4	9
Goulburn	27·700	46·	44·	40·	52·	36·	0	W.	4	10
Bathurst	27·820	49·	44·5	0	54·	30·	0·30	N.N.W.	3	8
Newcastle	29·984	53·	52·7	47·7	67·1	46·1	nil.	W.	3	2
Windsor	29·920	55·	54·2	0	69·	28·	nil.	N.	2	2

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

July 27.—Albury, cloudy, slightly raining; Goulburn, cloudy; Bathurst, cloudy; Newcastle, fine, clear day.

July 28.—Albury, cloudy; Deniliquin, cloudy, looks like rain; Goulburn, cloudy; Bathurst, fine and cold; Newcastle, fine, sharp; Windsor, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 28.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Strong, and clear.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. July.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After
29	TUESDAY	6 53	5 7	9 51	10 14

MOON.—First Quarter, 3rd August, 3h. 1m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862.

THE return of Dr. SMITH brings to the colony a reporter on the London Exhibition, on whose statements we may rely, and who besides is an accomplished judge. We should learn from him whether his observation sustains the communications of friendly spectators, who give a high place to the department of this colony, and are full of glowing enthusiasm at the impression produced upon the jurors by our most valuable productions. There is no question that this colony will be a great gainer by the exposition of its natural opulence. A hundred volumes descriptive of the country would not diffuse so widely a knowledge of its attractions as will be offered to the eyes of innumerable multitudes of every nation. Thousands would have passed their lives in ignorance of the existence of such a country were there not these manifest proofs of its wealth and of the skill with which that wealth has been created or gathered.

It is remarkable that in all those things for which other countries are celebrated, we take a high and even pre-eminent place. The wheat which we have sent, examined by those who are great in the corn market, has held them in suspense between one or two competitors with the balance trembling in our favour. The coal taken from mines where countless millions of tons await only the hand of industry, has been subjected to the most scientific test. The grand question has been its power to generate steam with rapidity, and the completeness of its combustion; and here we learn that the coal of Australia stands in fair comparison with the best of English production. The report of some specimens, however, is less favourable. They have either been negligently taken, or the "firing" has been less skilful; for it happens often that according to the mode in which the firing is applied is the result. This cannot be ascertained by the rules of science so much as by the experience of the stokers. But however this may be, so fine were some of the specimens sent from this country that a question has actually arisen whether they were genuine—whether the exhibition has not been supplied with Welsh coal in the name of this country!—just as the toys of Birmingham are sold in India as the veritable product of native industry. This notion is of course only a floating one, and can hardly do any serious damage, but it is at any rate an acknowledgment of the reality of that excellence which the judges have attributed to the Australian coal. We do not know of anything more important. The value of this mineral to the colony is appreciable. It exists in such enormous abundance,—it is so easy of access,—its cost is so capable of being lessened by an increase of mechanical power, and the demand for it in every form is so likely to multiply, that its high position in the market must be regarded as the assurance of an enormous trade, whenever the quarrel which has arisen between the miners and their employers shall be finally adjusted. It is indeed to be deplored that the same ships which conveyed the proof of the natural wealth of this country, also carried home the report of the folly of those under whose power the supply of this invaluable mineral has fallen. Hundreds of ships would visit the colonies from a large portion of the world, were they not stopped by the consciousness that a few reckless men can veto their freight and ruin their owners.

Then comes our wool, which, though the reports of the market are less favourable, maintains its character not only among the Australian colonies, but among all nations. Some of the samples at the Exhibition have been pronounced the very finest within its walls, with the doubtful competition of a few samples from the same quarter of the globe. We have so greatly the advantage of climate, that with reasonable care we may maintain this superiority. One, however, of the inconveniences of easy production is always a tendency to neglect its superintendence, and thus a degeneracy ensues. We maintain, at any rate, the former distinction of this country, by the samples deemed by connoisseurs of wool, if not unrivalled, yet unsurpassed.

It is remarkable that with these great attractions we have added another, at a time when it is likely to tell with such force upon the minds of all interested—the finest cotton in the world. It is said so beautiful is the specimen, that it became a task to estimate its value. Such cotton has not yet taken its place in the market, so as to come under definite rates of valuation. It is like some of those substances too rare to be tested by comparison, and therefore having a price according to the fancy of purchasers who happen to enter into competition for its possession. Surely we are justified in regarding this fact as an omen of our future success as a cotton-growing colony. It is true that the relations of labour are at present too disturbed to promise large instant results in any industry of a purely agricultural kind, but further experiments in cultivation with the use of new implements, and upon an extended scale, may show that even with this disadvantage we can take a high place as a cotton producing country for quantity, as we have an indisputable superiority in the soil and climate for its growth.

Thus, in these four grand articles—any one of them constituting an element of wealth upon which a people might be prosperous, are fields of ever expanding enterprise, and justifying the most liberal expectations.

These facts would give great interest to this colony. But those who have seen the Exhibition in its length and breadth, and marked the accumulation of wealth within its walls, may convey impressions which at least will instruct and exhilarate, although they may not point to immediate and personal advantage. Much has been said of the deformity of the building, and of its inferiority to that erected eleven years ago. There seems, however, to be no doubt as to the superiority of the articles exhibited. England has not retrograded either positively or comparatively, but the departments which display her wealth show that she has profited by the lessons derivable from other nations, while she has lost none of the ingenuity or power of adaptation by which she is great as a manufacturing and commercial nation.

We have no doubt the lecture of Dr. SMITH will be heard with great interest, coming, as he does, fresh from the scene of these industrial triumphs. We believe that he has made good use of his time in his absence from the colony—collecting such information and apparatus as will contribute not only to the welfare of the University, but also to the instruction of the people of this metropolis. A large sum of money has been expended in the purchase of new apparatus; and some for the exhibition of experiments never before witnessed in this part of the world. Among the rest we may refer to the spectrum analysis by which may be demonstrated the nature of the atmosphere of the sun—an invention by which not only celestial bodies, but other substances write their own character, in lines distinguishable as those traced by the pen; and reveal their nature with an unerring precision. We hope that some means will be taken to render such knowledge which Dr. SMITH can communicate, available to a larger circle than the University. It is the practice in England occasionally to hold a *conversazione*, and to invite large numbers to hear an exposition of science in a popular form, by men eminent in their several professions. It is impossible to say how far the University might extend its usefulness by imitating this example. There are scores among us whose tastes for scientific enquiry only slumber. An opportunity to revive past impressions, or to acquire new ones, would be hailed with delight by some who are supposed beyond the age of learning.

THE Estimates for the expenditure of 1862, as laid upon the table of the Assembly, provide for charges on the current revenue to the amount of £1,763,698, as against £1,533,055 voted for 1862—the increase of expenditure being £230,643. The loan account this year, however, is more modest than last year, the fresh debt to be contracted being only £295,882, as against £1,699,109. The authorised loan of last year, however, being mainly for railways will, in fact, be spread over several years.

The interest to be paid next year on the public debt will be £240,000, or £40,000 more than this year. This additional charge must be borne in mind, when Mr. WEEKES parades as increase of revenue the increased gross earnings of the railways and the telegraphs.

The Parliamentary salaries are placed this year under the special appropriations, the Government having a bill on hand to remove the salaries of the parliamentary staff from under the contingencies of annual vote. This bill, however, has not passed, and it is by no means certain that it will.

The estimate for the COLONIAL SECRETARY's department is £457,196, as against £420,471. The increase is mainly attributable to the much larger cost of the police, which figures at £230,129, as against £183,937, showing an increase of £46,192. This item is likely to give rise to some discussion. So far as the increased charge may be due to the change to the new system, it will be demurred to unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the new system is worth that much more than the old, and up to this time the evidence of this fact is not so clear to the general public as it was expected to be. A large part of the additional expense, however, is to meet the cost of additional police protection, it being proposed to establish an immense number of new stations at different places throughout the colony. To supply these new stations, seventy fresh constables will be required, and to govern these constables, there will be wanted two fresh superintendents, four inspectors, six sub-inspectors, five first-class sergeants, and ten second-class sergeants. There is hardly any part of the colony from which the cry for extra police is not constantly coming, and if the Government increases the expenditure in this respect, it can certainly shelter itself under the plea that it does so at the demand of the constituencies. Part of the increase is also due to the salaries required for five new police magistrates, and as almost every hon. member has asked for a police magistrate for some town or other within his district, and as some probably look to be rewarded by an appointment of this sort for their patriotism after having served their time as representatives of the people, the Assembly will wink at this item of increase. Some £9000 of the increase is also due to the increased cost of conducting the gold escort, and after the recent robberies it will be impossible to deny the Government sufficient funds to restore confidence in the safety of the escort. This extra charge, however, must in all fairness be debited against the gold-fields, and be looked upon as counterbalancing the revenue which the diggers contribute. The vote for National and Denominational schools is £30,000 to each system, so that, although the Government proposes to introduce a bill to establish a uniform system, they have judiciously drawn the Estimates as counting on the rejection of the bill, and the maintenance of the *status quo*. The grants in aid of public institutions show a diminution of more than £10,000, the difference being due mainly to the diminished grant to the Benevolent Society in Sydney. The saving, however, is largely counterbalanced by the item of £7000 under the new heading of "Asylums for the infirm and destitute." The miscellaneous services show an increase of £5000, due to the proposal to reward with this sum the long and eminent services of the Rev. W. B. CLARKE.

The administration of justice shews a saving of £10,000, but the saving is principally nominal, the £7000 required for Judges' salaries being paid under a special Act instead of appearing as before under this department. The travelling expenses of the Judges, however, are reduced by about £750. The estimate for the Quarter Sessions is about the same as for this year, although it appears to be less, in consequence of £2000 having had to be voted to make up for a deficiency in the vote for 1861.

The TREASURER asks for about £7000 more than for the previous year. The increase is due principally to extra stores and stationery, and to additional charges for the Mint. In other respects there is not much change proposed in this department.

The SECRETARY FOR LANDS asks for £51,000 more than last year. Of this amount £13,000 is to be expended in the construction and maintenance of secondary roads, an outlay which, if judiciously managed, cannot fail to be beneficial. The sum of £80,000 is also put down to the purpose of assisting immigration to the colony, and we are happy to observe that it is not proposed to raise this amount by loan. The management of the gold-fields is also expected to cost nearly £3000 more than at present, an extra charge which must also be debited against the income which the gold-diggers bring in. Mr. ROBERTSON proposes to save more than £8000 in the survey of lands, this being the amount hitherto charged for commission on sales of land and for advertising. The saving is only nominal, however, for the charge re-appears under a new heading a few lines further on with an addition of 50 per cent. tacked on to it. The new system of selling, therefore, is not expected to prove a bit cheaper than the old, but, on the contrary, dearer. The cost of governing the squatters is increased by £2000, this being the salaries of five new commissionerships of Crown lands at £400 a year each—billets which will make thirsty hon. members' mouths water to think of. Among the miscellaneous items in this department, is one of £3000 for facilitating the navigation of the river Darling, an outlay which is only bare justice to the squatters in that locality whose principal highway is the river.

The SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS of course asks for an increase. It would be strange if he did not, considering the incessant demands made upon him. It is in the matter of public works and buildings alone that he makes less demands on the current revenue than before. Under every other heading he wants an increase. The only new buildings proposed to be paid for out of revenue are a new gunpowder magazine on Spectacle Island, new sheds for the Government stores, and additions to the Government Printing Office. If the railways should be leased, the amount voted for their management will not be required; but if not the working expenses of the 124 miles of line expected to be open in 1863 will absorb £90,000. The harbour and river expenses will be increased by the charges for the steam-dredge and steam cranes at Newcastle. Among the additional public works to be paid for out of revenue are improvements to the Circular Quay, moorings at Jerringong, and wharfs at Gosford and Casino. For the construction and maintenance of roads an increased vote of £25,000 is asked for. The electric telegraph will require nearly £3000 more for its management.

Mr. ARNOLD is the only minister that asks for loans, but his demand comes very nearly to £300,000. For railways he wants £29,957, of which amount about £12,000 is for salaries and other incidental expenses. For Public Works he wants to borrow no less than £155,000, the sums being £110,000, towards the new Parliamentary buildings, £40,000 for new courts of law, £10,000 for a new public works office, and £5000 for a new lighthouse at Jervis Bay, to replace that unlucky structure which by a wonderful effort of official blundering has been built in the wrong place. For harbour and river navigation, the sum of £84,275 is wanted, Morpeth, Newcastle, and the Clarence being the three harbours to the improvement of which the money is to be devoted. Two bridges, one at Bendemeer, and one at Dunmore are also to be charged to an admiring posterity, at a cost of £6000 each, and it is to be hoped that the bridges will still be in existence thirty years hence when the debentures come due. Fresh and duplicate telegraphs are to be erected at a cost of £14,650.

Let us not fail to note that though it is proposed to go into debt to the additional amount of nearly £300,000, it is magnanimously proposed to pay off all the debentures that fall due in 1863, not by a fresh loan, but out of the current revenue. The amount so falling due is—one thousand pounds! There is a triumph of finance! There is a proof of an overflowing exchequer—of successful administration—and of financial prosperity! We are to borrow with the left hand to the amount of nearly £300,000, and we are to pay back with the right £1000! After this it is to be hoped that no "mendacious slanderers" will have the hardihood to affirm that there is anything reckless about our public finance, or that our TREASURER does not provide for getting out of debt as well as for getting in.

WESLEYAN CHURCH EXTENSION MEETING.—A public meeting will take place to-night, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Chippendale, in furtherance of the Church Extension scheme of the Wesleyan Methodists. The President of the Conference, the Rev. J. A. Manton, J. Eggleston, W. Curnow, and other ministers are expected to address the meeting. The Hon. A. M'Arthur, M.L.C., will take the chair at half-past seven o'clock.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair. The chairman reported that the actual amount now in hand is £1800. It was resolved to send a circular to clergymen, magistrates, and other influential persons in the interior, requesting co-operation. A letter was received from the Orpheonist Society, stating their intention of giving a concert in aid of the funds, and one also from the Baltimore minstrels, proposing to give an entertainment for the same object.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PENRITH.

Monday, 4 p.m.

AT a meeting of the Volunteers held to-day, Captain Riley resigned. Great regret is expressed by the whole corps at the step this officer has taken, he having proved himself well worthy of the position he has held since the first formation of the company. Lieutenant Brooks also tendered his resignation. A meeting will be held next Monday to elect other officers.

ORANGE.

Monday, 11 10 p.m.

A large meeting was held to night, for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed operatives in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. But for the inclemency of the weather the attendance would have been more numerous. Upwards of £60 was collected at the close, and much more is expected. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

LACHLAN.

Sunday morning.

There has been a rush to the Pinnacle, about twenty miles off on the Lambing Flat Road. It is pronounced a failure.

Three men were brought in yesterday by Captain Battye and a trooper, on suspicion of having been concerned in the Escort robbery.

A leader in yesterday's *Observer*, upon Captain Brown's mismanagement of gold mining affairs, and most arbitrary conduct, has created a profound sensation.

The escort takes 8000 ounces gold and £1000 cash.

Weather dull.

NEWCASTLE.

Monday, 3 p.m.

A numerously-signed requisition has been forwarded to the Mayor, asking him to call a public meeting for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the A. A. Company and their miners.

The meeting will be held at the Court-house, on Thursday next.

WEST MAITLAND.

Monday, 7.30 p.m.

THE RIFLE MATCH.—Captain Windeyer's party, consisting of ten members of the Sydney Companies, against ten members of the Hunter River district companies, commenced this morning at ten o'clock, at the Oakhampton Butts. The following is the score up to this evening, points and hits being counted:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Sydney	206	175	158	134	673
Hunter District	210	150	162	127	649

At the close of the firing the Sydney men were twenty-four points a head. The match will be finished to-morrow. About 400 spectators were present.

The Sydney men are invited to a dinner at the Northumberland this evening.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 4 p.m.

Mr. Mackenzie, the late Treasurer, has published the correspondence which led to his resignation. It appears to be final, and was caused, as supposed, by a difference of opinion as to which ought to represent the Colonial Secretary during his absence.

It is understood that Mr. Watts, member for Drayton, has resigned his seat.

The Captain and the remainder of the crew of the brig Kirkdale have reached Brisbane all well.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

Particulars of the capture of the three bushrangers at Yea reached Melbourne by way of Kilmore. A desperate affray took place, one bushranger being killed. The capture was effected by constable Burk, assisted by Gerard, a squatter, and son, and Walker. Three others were said to be in the neighbourhood connected with the gang. The man who was shot is reported to be like the description given of Gardiner.

A Government reservoir at Beechworth has burst, causing heavy loss.

The weather is still tempestuous.

The country coaches are all over due from breaking down.

ARRIVED.—Thomas H. Perkins, from New York; Theodore Dill, from Gottenburgh; B. F. Von Dam Benoig, from Manila.

SAILED.—Roxburgh Castle, for London, with 60,000 ozs. gold.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

The flour market is somewhat inactive; prices from £13 10s. to £14; wheat, 5s. 3d.

Much complaint is made that Mr. Reynolds did not develop his plan for taxation.

Weather stormy and wet.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR SMITH.—This evening, a pleasing and somewhat novel entertainment will be provided at the Masonic Hall, York-street. It will consist of a lecture on the Great International Exhibition of 1862, by Professor Smith, together with the sublimely grand music sung on the opening day (1st May), as reproduced under the direction of Mr. Cordner. The prices of admission have been fixed at a rate so moderate as to afford an opportunity to all being present who may feel disposed to combine pleasure and benevolence together, the surplus proceeds, after defraying necessary expenses, being intended for the relief of the suffering workpeople of Great Britain.

DISTRESS IN COTTON TRADE.—A meeting of masons was held last evening at the Odd Fellows' Arms, Mr. W. Collinson in the chair, with a view to afford aid to the distressed operatives in the cotton trade in England. On the motion of Mr. S. Brown, seconded by Mr. Simmonds, it was resolved that a committee (subsequently appointed) should canvass the various jobs in the city and suburbs for subscriptions for the relief of the distressed operatives in the manufacturing districts of England.—A meeting of the iron trades was held at the Lighthouse Hotel, with a similar object, but there not being more than thirty persons present (owing to other meetings of the trade being held the same evening), the proceedings were adjourned for a meeting on next Saturday. It appeared, however, that steps had been already taken for obtaining subscriptions by leaving books at the various establishments in the trade.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The band of the 12th regiment will perform the following selection of music (weather permitting), at half-past three o'clock, p.m. Conductor, H. Prince. Programme:—Overture, "Martha," Flotow; selection, "The Lily of Killarney," Benedict; Waltz, "Luisa Miller," Laurent; selection, "Fra Diavolo," Auber; quadrille, "Indian," Julien; galop, "La Traviata," Lamotte. God save the Queen.

NEW REVOLVING PISTOL.—Mr. George Whitfield, of King-street, has just received a small consignment of Sharp's patent revolving pistols—decidedly one of the most unique and portable weapons that has yet been produced. Sharp's pistol, for which a patent is secured both in England and America, is breech-loading, has four barrels bored out of a solid piece of the very best steel, and can be loaded in an instant. Each chamber is charged with a copper cartridge, consisting of powder, ball, and cap, all contained in one compact little capsule, so that the weapon may be instantly loaded by simply sliding forward the barrels and inserting the cartridges. The revolving hammer-disc forms the chief excellence of the invention. It is not only simple, safe, certain, and effective in operation, but, what is far more important, it avoids the necessity of shooting past a joint in the barrel, which creates a vent, and diminishes, materially, the force of the shot. The whole weapon weighs only eight and a half ounces, is neatly finished, and occupies scarcely more space in the pocket than an ordinary knife. Its power is as surprising as its simplicity of construction, and the accuracy of its aim is as perfect as that of the horse-pistol. Travellers and others, who feel an interest in the subject of self-protection, can inspect the weapons by calling at Mr. Whitfield's establishment.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

THE adjourned half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Sydney Exchange Company was held yesterday, at noon; Mr. W. M. Murnin took the chair.

The Secretary read the following report and balance-sheet:—

REPORT of the Directors of the Sydney Exchange Company for the Half-year ending June 30th, 1862.

The directors of the Sydney Exchange Company beg to submit to the shareholders a report of their proceedings for the past half-year.

TENANCIES.

All the company's offices and stores are now let, with the exception of offices Nos. 1 and 3 on the ground floor, and the two small cellars at the western end of the building.

With some slight alterations, the advertising boards in the great hall continue occupied as at last half-yearly report.

MERCHANTS' READING-ROOM.

The number of subscribers to the reading-room continues fully equal to that reported in December last.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

It devolves upon this meeting to elect two directors in the room of Messrs. Michael E. Murnin and W. J. Lennon, who retire by rotation, and are not eligible for re-election for a period of twelve months.

ACCOUNTS.

A statement of accounts, duly audited, is now submitted.

The sum of £394 18s. 3d. stands at the credit of the company in the Commercial Bank; the amount of rents now due, but uncollected, is £443 6s. 11d., showing a balance of £838 5s. 2d.

The directors recommend this sum should be applied to the payment of the second series of debentures due in January next.

M. E. MURNIN, Chairman.

Sydney, July 1st, 1862.

BALANCE-SHEET SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY, JUNE 30TH, 1862.

Dr.		
To Stock—For amount of capital paid up	£26,425 0 0	
Profit and Loss—For balance of this account	2,784 3 6	
Debentures—For amount issued	8,000 0 0	
Interest—For amount accrued on debentures	175 0 0	
		37,384 3 6
		£37,384 3 6

Cr.		
By Cash—For amount at credit of this account in Commercial Bank	£394 18 3	
Office Furniture—For cost to date	561 15 3	
Iron Building—For cost to date	2,699 19 6	
Main Building—For cost to date	33,284 3 9	
Rents Due—For amount to date now due, but not yet collected	443 6 11	
		£37,384 3 6
		£37,384 3 6

ABSTRACT PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To Balance—Carried forward from last account	£2,755 12 3	
Subscriptions—Balance of this account transferred	31 10 0	
Rents—Balance of this account ditto	28 6 0	
Rents Due—Balance of this account ditto	593 13 4	
		£3,409 1 7
		£3,409 1 7

Cr.			
By Interest—Amount at debit of this account	£115 0 0		
Ditto accrued on first and second series of debentures	175 0 0		
		£290 0 0	
Current Expenses—Amount paid this half-year		334 17 11	
Balance—Amount carried forward		2,784 3 8	
			£3,409 1 7
			£3,409 1 7

Audited and found correct, July 1862.

CHAS. FRITH.
HENRY CHERRY, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said he regretted he could not meet them with a more favourable account than was set forward in the present statement. The amount of £394 18s. 3d. stood at their credit at the Commercial Bank, and £443 6s. 11d. was due for rent, making a total of £838 5s. 2d., which sum the directors recommended to be applied to pay off the debentures falling due this year. He, however, believed that it was the wish of some shareholders that this money should be applied to paying a dividend, and if that was their wish the directors would not object to doing so. The amount available would pay a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. for the half-year, or 3 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. If it were the wish of the meeting that this money should be divided the directors would do so; but he confessed that he and his brother directors were in favour of adopting the course recommended in the report, viz., to pay off the debentures. (Hear, hear.) He now begged to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. LENNON said if they declared a dividend they would have to raise more money to pay off the debentures.

The motion that the report be adopted was put and carried unanimously.

Captain Dorley and Mr. Breillat were elected directors in the room of Messrs. W. M. Murnin and J. G. Lennon, who retired by rotation.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman and the meeting separated.

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE.

THE general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bridge Company took place yesterday afternoon, at the offices on the bridge, when the following report of the directors, and also the accounts, showing the affairs of the Company for the last six months, were read and unanimously adopted:—

1. The directors place before the shareholders the usual accounts and balance sheet of the Company's affairs for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1862.

2. By these it will be observed that the tolls received for the above period amount to £1525, and that the liability of the Company on debenture account has been reduced by £3030, paid off 1st January last.

3. The expenditure during the last half year has been increased in consequence of its having been found necessary to remove the iron bolts of the diagonal braces of the bridge, which were much corroded, and replace them with copper ones; also in defending two actions brought by the City Corporation against the Company, in both of which the Company were successful; and also in obtaining an Act of Parliament giving renewed powers for the issue of debentures.

4. The tolls have been again let by public competition for a period of six months from the 1st instant, at £295 per month, being an apparent increase of £41 a month on the previous rate.

It having, however, been considered highly desirable that the men employed for the working of the swing bridge, and keeping the structure generally in good order, including the lighting and extinguishing of the gas, should be paid for directly by the Company (instead of the lessee of the tolls, as formerly), and thus be placed under the immediate superintendence of the secretary, the actual net increase is only about £16 per month.

5. Since the last half-yearly meeting, a deputation of the Board waited on the Secretary for Works, with the view of urging on the Government the desirability, on public grounds, of completing the Darling Harbour branch of the Great Southern Railway at some point where deep water frontage is to be obtained, and the result of their conference with Mr. Arnold was so far of a favourable character, that it is believed the Government will shortly carry out this important work.

(Signed) GEORGE ALLAN, Chairman.

Sydney, 28th July.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday last a match was fired off between six members of No. 1 Company V. Rifles. Sergeant M'Kenzie and privates G. and R. Phillips having challenged any other three members of No. 1 Company to shoot fifteen shots each, at three, five, and six hundred yards, the losing party to give a dinner at the Volunteer Club to the winners. Captain Dawson, of the South Sydney Company, having kindly granted the use of his company's butts for the occasion, the match was won by the challengers, and the dinner was given by the losers at the Volunteer Club the same evening. A second match was improvised on the ground between nine members of No. 1 Company, and the same number of the South Sydney Company, and which was won by the former. But this was hardly a fair match, as those of No. 1 Company present were picked men,—the South Sydney men being a chance attendance at rifle practice.

N. S. W. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—We have been requested to state that no rule or regulation of the association exists excluding Volunteers who have not passed through the course of musketry instruction from the matches at the coming meeting at Randwick. The conditions published in the programme are that all competitors for Volunteer matches shall have been members of their respective companies for at least six months, and the weapon to be used must be the long Enfield issued by Government. A brigade order was issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt some months ago to the effect that only those who avail themselves of the musketry instruction would be permitted to take part in the association matches, but if this order is not cancelled or modified, it will be impossible to have any company fairly represented, as twenty per cent. of each will be required, and scarcely any will send its proper number to Randwick unless some alteration be made. No doubt the officers commanding companies will take this matter into consideration.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION.—On Saturday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, a man who was lying drunk and fast asleep on the tramway, in Pitt street, opposite the Presbyterian church, was luckily discovered by a party who happened to pass that way, and rescued from a most awful death; indeed, scarcely had the man been dragged from off the line before the car crossed the spot where the drunken man before lay prostrate.

PACIFIC FIRE [column cut off at page edge]

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the allottees of shares in the Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company was held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing the first trustees, and also the first directors and auditors of the company. There were about a hundred gentlemen present—the mercantile interest being very influentially represented.

On the motion of Mr. Samuel, M.L.A.,

Mr. J. L. Montefiore was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by reading the advertisement of the meeting. He said it was the desire of the provisional board that directors should be appointed, inasmuch as the deed of settlement could not be engrossed until directors had been elected. He might state that, in regard to the election of directors, the provisional board had no desire to adhere to the amount of qualification they had originally proposed, should the shareholders desire to reduce it. He would be prepared in the course of the meeting to say something respecting the deed of settlement, it having been intimated that some of the shareholders objected to sign a deed of settlement the particulars of which they were unacquainted with. It would be for the meeting to determine as to the qualification of directors, and also as to how they would wish the votes to be taken.

In answer to a question from Mr. Lane,

The Chairman said that, in consequence of so many more shares having been applied for than could be allotted, a number of persons had no doubt been disappointed. The applicants for shares had, however, agreed to take the number of shares they applied for, or any smaller number that might be allotted them. The provisional directors had, in seeking to provide for the future interests of the company, found it necessary to allot shares to some applicants in larger proportion than they did to others.

In answer to Mr. Dick, M.L.A.,

The Chairman stated that the number of allottees was 174.

Mr. G. Eagar said he was glad to understand that the provisional directors were willing to the amount of qualification—which they had fixed at one hundred shares—being so reduced as to allow of a larger number of eligible gentlemen coming forward as candidates. This change in the views of the provisional directors having been rather suddenly notified, he would suggest that the allottees could not proceed to the election of directors this afternoon, as it was likely some other eligible gentlemen would offer themselves for election.

Mr. R. Jones thought before any other business was proceeded with, the allottees were entitled to know who were the persons to whom shares had been allotted, what number to each person, and on what principle the allotment had been made.

The Chairman said that the provisional directors had exercised their best discretion in the allotment of the shares. He would point out that Mr. Jones had asked for what had never been asked for before at a meeting of this kind.

Mr. Jones admitted that there might not be any precedent for his request, but he had been given to understand that the provisional directors had allotted to themselves each three hundred shares, and that two other gentlemen had also received three hundred shares each. Now it was generally understood that no person would be entitled to apply for more than five hundred shares; and under that impression he had applied for that number, and had only got one hundred allotted to him. There were probably several other gentlemen in the same position; and he thought the allottees had a right to know what had been done in respect to the allotments. He could understand that the provisional directors of an insurance company might refuse applications that they did not consider acceptable; but he could not understand why they should give to one person the half of what he applied for, and to another only a fifth or a tenth.

Mr. Eagar said he thought there never had been a case in the history of joint-stock companies where, after there had been an allotment of shares, it was proposed to elect directors without first having the deed of settlement signed and a deposit paid. But at present neither of these things had been done, and there was nothing whatever to bind the allottees. He would beg to move the following resolution:—"That the chairman be requested to place before the meeting an account of the shares applied for, and of the shares allotted."

The Chairman inquired how the allottees would wish the votes to be taken.

Mr. Eagar moved that the votes be taken by show of hands.

Mr. Samuel suggested that a sub-committee should be appointed to act with the directors in the preparation of the deed of settlement.

Mr. S. A. Joseph did not see that there was any necessity for an investigation into the manner in which the shares had been allotted. He had every confidence in the provisional committee, and believed that they had exercised the best discretion in allotting the shares with a view to the future interests of the company. It was evident that the directors were unable to allot the shares in an equal proportion in every case. Something had been said as to the large number of shares that had been allotted to some gentlemen who were not provisional directors. If this had been the case, no doubt, the provisional directors would inform the allottees on what grounds it had been done. As to the allotment of the provisional directors of three hundred shares each to themselves, he thought that was rather moderate. (Hear, hear.) He believed that any gentleman present would have done the same. Had he devoted as much time and trouble as these gentlemen had done, in the formation of a company of this kind, he would have proceeded upon the assumption that he was entitled to five hundred shares whatever might be the amount applied for. He did not think that it would be advisable to scrutinise the proceedings of the provisional directors in their allotment of shares, but he hoped that a list of the allottees would be laid before the meeting, and the number of shares they severally possessed.

The Chairman said he was prepared to explain as to the allotment to two individuals of three hundred shares each. That number had been allotted to Mr. Dean and to Mr. Stewart, on account of their having been mainly instrumental in getting up the company. It was those gentlemen who had taken the trouble to see how far a business could be gathered for the company, and to go round to several gentlemen and induce them to become provisional directors. Mr. Dean and Mr. Stewart had agreed to take five hundred shares each, before it was known what amount of application there would be for the other shares; and they not only gave their time and attention in getting up the company, but they undertook the liability for the preliminary expenses. On that ground the provisional directors considered them entitled to receive three hundred shares each.

Mr. Martin desired to offer a few observations to the meeting. He appeared before them as one of the provisional directors, having been pressed into this service, for it was a little out of his line to take part in companies of this character. It struck him that Mr. Jones had not duly considered the matter when he asked the provisional directors to state the reasons that induced them in making the allotments. He took it, that that could not be required of provisional directors. These gentlemen having come to the resolution of submitting a scheme for the formation of a company offered to the public the opportunity of entering into it. It was necessary that some degree of confidence must be reposed by the applicants for shares in those who asked them to subscribe their capital. If they did not like the persons whose names were advertised as the provisional directors, they need not send in any applications; but by sending for shares they admitted that the persons to whom they applied had their confidence. It was clear that the allotment must be made by some persons, and that it could not be made at this meeting. With whom could the allotment be more appropriately left than with the provisional directors, who had taken the trouble of getting up the company, and who had involved themselves in the liability for the expenses in the event of the affair proving a failure—amounting, possibly, to some hundreds of pounds? Persons were invited to apply for shares, but they need not accept the shares allotted to them unless they liked. If, from some private information they received, they thought there was something wrong, that was a reason for their withdrawing from the company, but it was no reason for subjecting the work of the provisional directors to the revision of the shareholders. A number of reasons might be suggested as having influenced the directors in their allotment of shares. They might have desired to secure as numerous and as wealthy a proprietary as possible, made up of persons who would be likely to insure in the company, and who would also have influence with those who would insure. Then it was necessary to guard against the possibility of persons applying for shares for stock-jobbing purposes. He might state that shares had in many cases been allotted in small quantities to persons to whom the directors would like to have allotted a larger number, if they could have done so consistently with a rateable appropriation. He confessed that he was at first of Mr. Eagar's opinion, that there should not be any election of directors until the deed of settlement had been signed. No person could be said to be a member of a company until he had signed the deed of settlement. But this deed was necessarily a long one, and it would take three months or more to read through the whole if Mr. Eagar and other shareholders were to get up and make amendments on each clause, and discuss the various matters, and divide upon them, as was the practice in another place—(laughter)—a practice which was certainly not desirable in cases of this kind. In such associations as these some confidence must be reposed in the intelligence of the provisional directors, who certainly would not sign, or invite their friends to sign anything that was at all objectionable. The principle of this deed of settlement was very much the same as that of other deeds of settlement. The object had been to cut down the phraseology as much as possible, and not to introduce anything that would not be likely to receive the sanction of the mercantile community. There could be no objection to the general features of the deed being stated to the meeting by the solicitor, but that it should be approved of by the full body of shareholders before calling on them to sign it—the thing was impossible. By so doing the formation of the company would be postponed for at least six months. He submitted that it would be more convenient to have the deed of settlement engrossed at once, and to have the names of the first directors inserted in it. There was in the deed a clause which gave the shareholders the opportunity of calling general meetings for the purpose of altering the deed of settlement. But he thought the sooner the company was put into working order the better, as future revision could be made if it was deemed necessary. He hoped Mr. Eagar would not press his motion, but would allow the meeting to proceed with the election of directors.

The Chairman then put the motion for taking the sense of the meeting by the show of hands, and declared it to be carried.

Mr. Eagar addressed a few observations in favour of postponing the election of directors until some arrangements had been made for the discussion by the shareholders of the deed of settlement.

Mr. Jones said he did not see why a number of gentlemen who started a public company might not place what value they pleased on their services; but he would say this—that if the gentlemen who started this company intended to take a certain number of shares they were bound to state that in the prospectus in justice to those who were about to apply for shares. (Hear, hear.) And it should have been stated in the prospectus not that 10,000 shares, but only 7500 were offered for application. He did not believe that it was customary for the provisional directors to allot an excessive number of shares to themselves. In the case of the Sydney Insurance Company the shares were rateably divided amongst all who applied; and it was the same he believed in the case of the Joint Stock Bank. All he had desired was to know the general principles on which the provisional directors had acted; and while demurring to the propriety of the question being asked, Mr. Martin had given the desired information. There was this reason for asking for that information—that before proceeding to the election of permanent directors the shareholders might be in a position to judge for themselves whether these provisional directors were fit persons to entrust the affairs of the Company to. He certainly thought the meeting entitled to know the number of shares allotted to each shareholder, and he would therefore support Mr. Eagar's resolution.

The Chairman proceeded to put Mr. Eagar's resolution, and declared it to be negatived.

Mr. Jones suggested that before the shareholders proceeded to the election of directors they ought to have some indication as to what were the provisions of the deed of settlement.

The Chairman said it was considered necessary that the permanent directors should be first appointed, in order that their names might be inserted in the deed of settlement. A great deal of time had been devoted by the provisional directors to the preparation of the deed of settlement, and they had collated it carefully with other deeds of settlement. They had made their preparations with the expectation of being able to commence business on Monday next, it being considered that the sooner the business was commenced the better it would be for the proprietors at large. The Chairman proceeded to give an abstract of the various clauses of the deed of settlement.

Mr. Flood made an inquiry as to whether the liability of a shareholder would terminate upon the transfer of his share, and remarked that, though it was no doubt desirable to commence business at once, it was still more necessary that the company should be formed on a sound basis.

Mr. J. G. Cohen proposed that the meeting should at once proceed to the election of directors.

Mr. F. Bennett seconded the proposition.

Mr. Slade (of the firm of Want and Slade, solicitors to the company) stated, in reply to Mr. Flood's enquiry, respecting the termination of a shareholder's liability on the transfer of his share, that the clause to be found in every insurance company's deed of settlement had been adopted. It was a matter, however, which did not affect the world at large, but was merely an agreement between the shareholders, that liability should not cease on the transference of shares. The deed provided for the election of five directors, three of whom would constitute a quorum. At the first general meeting of the proprietors one of the directors would retire by lot, and this would be repeated at each succeeding meeting until all the original directors had retired, after which the directors would retire by seniority of office—the retiring director being eligible for re-election.

Mr. Jones thought it undesirable to proceed with the election of directors to-day, because no allottee was entitled to vote until he had given earnest of his intentions to join the company by paying the deposit. He would, therefore, propose, "That this meeting at its rising adjourn until three o'clock on Monday next; then to proceed with the election of directors." By that means further opportunity would be given for intending candidates for the Board to come forward.

Mr. Slade explained that the reason why the usual course had been departed from in the present instance of preparing the deed of settlement prior to the deposit being paid by the shareholders, was that it was undesirable for legal reasons that one sixpence should be received from any shareholder before the deed was signed. Some of the shareholders having paid the deposit on their shares would sign the deed of settlement, but others would not do so; and the consequence would be, an inequality amongst the shareholders with regard to the liabilities although they would be entitled alike to the advantages of the Company. He had therefore recommended that the call should be paid at the same that the deed was signed, so that all the shareholders should be placed on an equal footing.

Mr. Eagar again urged the importance of the deed of settlement being considered by the shareholders before they were called upon sign it. He also objected to the absence from the deed of a proviso for disqualifying retiring directors for one year, and proceeded to state the advantages of such an arrangement, and comment on the other portions of the deed, being occasionally interrupted by cries of "Time." Great stress had been laid upon the desirability of commencing business early, but he could see no necessity for hurriedly bringing the Company into existence. What was there to prevent the allottees after having voted for directors, from throwing up their shares and renouncing their liability? ["The five shillings a share premium."] (Hear, hear.) He would support the adjournment for a week.

The Chairman pointed out that if the deed of settlement was to be gone through by the shareholders its discussion would last a great many days. The provisional directors having fully considered the matter, had determined that they would not recommend any deposit money being taken, unless at the time it was paid the deed of settlement was signed. Considering that there were 174 allottees, if money was taken from some who did not sign, it would probably be a great many months before they could be got to sign it; and, in the meantime, the other shareholders would be undergoing an unnecessary amount of liability.

Mr. Jones was still of opinion that the election of directors should not be proceeded with until it was first decided what the qualification should be; and the shareholders were not in a position to do that now. He would therefore suggest an adjournment till Thursday next, and in the meantime the provisional directors, with the advice of their solicitor, would be prepared then to bring under the notice of the shareholders the material clauses of the deed—those that would admit of debate.

The Chairman then put the motion for adjournment, and declared it to be negatived.

Mr. Cohen proposed that the following gentlemen be elected directors of the Company:—Mr. James Martin, Mr. James Byrnes, Mr. J. L. Montefiore, Mr. J. R. Young, and Mr. J. M. Leigh.

A motion for putting the names of the candidates *seriatim* was put to the meeting and negatived.

The motion for the election of the provisional directors was then put and carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. Dean moved, "that Mr. J. B. Rundle and Mr. M. Metcalfe be the trustees of the Company."

The motion having been seconded was put and carried.

Mr. Samuel moved, "That Mr. Robert Thomson and Mr. Robert Graham be the auditors of the company."

The motion was seconded, and agreed to by the meeting.

The Chairman said that the directors were anxious to meet the wishes of the shareholders, and if four or five gentlemen were appointed by the meeting they would be prepared to confer with them with respect to the Deed of Settlement.

Mr. Jones then moved, "That Messrs. Samuel, Eagar, Jones, S. A. Joseph, and the mover, be appointed a committee to confer with the directors with respect to the Deed of Settlement, and the five gentlemen having so conferred the Deed of Settlement to be drawn up."

Mr. Brodziak seconded the motion.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Dean, and seconded by Mr F. Bennett, the effect of which was the appointment of the following committee, for the purpose above mentioned:—Mr. Brewster, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Jones, Mr. Joseph, and Mr. Flood. The amendment was put and carried.

The Chairman said it would now be impossible for the Deed of Settlement to be engrossed in time to be signed on Friday next, as at first proposed. The day on which the deposit would be payable, and the deed signed, would be announced by advertisement.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held yesterday evening, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The body of the church was comfortably filled.

On the platform were the Rev. W. Slatyer, the Rev. T. Johnson, the Rev. J. E. Vetch, the Rev. A. Buzacott, the Rev. Mr. Vivian, the Rev. A. Thompson, the Rev. Mr. Law, the Rev. T. Gill, the Rev. A. Rea, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. J. Thompson, and other gentlemen.

After singing and prayer,

On the motion of Mr. J. Thompson, the chair was taken by the Hon. A. M'Arthur, Esq., M.L.C.

The Chairman said it afforded him very much pleasure to meet on this occasion so many of those who evinced by their presence their interest in the cause of Christian missions. Though connected with another section of the Christian Church and more intimately identified with another branch of missionary enterprise, he was glad this opportunity had been afforded him of showing that he nevertheless felt a deep and lively interest in the prosperity of the noble society with which he presumed those present were identified. (Cheers.) On occasions of this kind they sometimes heard expressions of regret that the different sections of the Christian Church could not unite their forces and thus—in the opinion of some,—wage a more successful war against the common enemy. But many wise and good men thought this a matter rather of rejoicing. In an admirable speech delivered at the last annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, by the able and excellent secretary of the Parent Society, Dr. Tidman—(cheers)—after referring to the success which had attended the different missionary societies, and the encouraging support they had received during the past year, and after expressing his gratification at the variety of agencies thus employed, the Doctor went on to say that when the good men who established the London Missionary Society, thought they had hit upon a scheme by which all Protestant churches could unite their forces to carrying forward the great object they all had in view; but it was soon found that although this was beautiful in theory, the scheme was perfectly impracticable in the working; and he added, "I am right glad that such a project should have failed, because I believe that the variety of our labours, and the devotion of our efforts have greatly tended to promote the interest of Christian missions." He went on to give, as one of his reasons, that at that time there were but two missionary societies in existence, while now we had at least twelve in Great Britain alone. If they contemplated for a moment the Christian liberality displayed in the large amounts poured into the coffers of these societies, and took also into account the fact of the great distress which prevailed in England, they would be able to form some idea of the hold the missionary cause had upon the sympathies of their friends in the father land; and he trusted that those in this country would endeavour to imitate the good example which had been set them. (Cheers.) The time was happily past when it was necessary to bring forward arguments at such a meeting as this in proof of the importance of Christian missions, but he feared that few of them estimated those advantages at their real value. But they were of great importance in whatever aspect they were viewed, whether politically or commercially—whether in relation to literature and science, or to the temporal and spiritual advantages which they were calculated to confer upon the Church and the world at large. The political importance of Christian missions had been clearly proved during the recent war in British India. Noble testimony had been borne to this by Colonel Edwards. That officer, in reference to the former state of the army in India, observed that in the Bengal army we ignored Christianity—encouraged caste and on one occasion went so far as to expel a soldier for no other reason than because he had embraced Christianity—and that, in consequence of these things, we had the revolt with all its cruelties and other consequences. He stated also that in the Madras army we had a large number of native Christian soldiers, and that that army remained faithful to the British Crown; also, that in the Bombay army we had abolished caste, and had a few Christian soldiers, and that there had been strong disposition to revolt, but that the plot was discovered by a Christian soldier who informed his superior officers and thus led to the prevention of the catastrophe. (Cheers.) He stated, too, that the Punjaub (where Christianity had been more widely disseminated) sent the flower of their manhood to succour our fellow-countrymen, and also bore testimony to the invaluable services rendered by the native Christians at the siege of Agra. In all this worldly politicians might see nothing but fortunate occurrences or lucky chances, but he was quite sure this meeting would come to the conclusion at which Colonel Edwards arrived—that God rules the world, and that we do not require spectacles to read facts so large as those to which he had referred. (Cheers.) Wherever Christianity exerted its proper influence trade and commerce followed with their blessings. They could not read of the labours of such men as Morrison and Livingstone and Moffatt, and many others without feeling that they had conferred lasting benefits upon the British nation by opening up vast fields of commerce. Christian missions too had been the means of largely increasing our geographical knowledge. But if there were no other results than such as these they would feel that their labours were comparatively useless. They could rejoice, however, in circumstances far more important, and in results far more glorious. They could show that Christian missions had rescued many from heathen degradation—many from the wheels of Juggernaut's car; many widows from the funeral pile;—many infants from the Ganges;—and that it had thrown a shield round many aged and infirm who would otherwise have been left to perish. All these things taught them that they had abundant reason to be thankful at what had been accomplished, and to take courage and go forward. (Cheers.) He rejoiced in the present success and future prospects of the society. He rejoiced to hear that they were going to send additional help to China and India, and that, under favourable circumstances, they were again to take Madagascar, where for twenty years there had been so much persecution, and where so many native Christians had sealed the truth with their blood. He rejoiced in the prosperity of the Samoan missions, and especially was glad to hear good things from Tahiti. He had visited that island some years ago, but the prospects were then dark and cheerless. He spent a few pleasant evenings with Mr. How, but that gentleman was much cast down at the time in consequence of the state of affairs. Previous to the French taking possession of the island much good had been done; but shortly afterwards, things were very much altered, and those who thought that civilisation should precede or supersede Christianity would discover in Tahiti that there was a kind of civilisation which to a great extent would destroy religious influence, impose a barrier to civil and religious liberty, and demoralise and degrade a people. (Cheers.) Mr. How told him at the time to which he referred that he could not go out of his own pulpit to preach without permission of the French Government. Mr. Davis, eighty years of age, and almost blind, was carried to his pulpit to preach the Gospel. It was melancholy to hear that old man speak of the state of affairs which then prevailed. But things were altered now, and the Protestant population was one-third larger than it was a few years ago. (Cheers.) He could not sit down without referring for a moment to the losses sustained during the past year. The melancholy fate of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, was, no doubt, fresh in their recollections; but on the other hand they had the encouraging fact that twenty-seven men had offered themselves on the missionary altar. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by calling upon

The Rev. J. E. Vetch, who read the following

REPORT.

The arrival of the missionary barque John Williams, on which in great measure depends the time of holding our annual meeting, has this year taken place most opportunely, for by the last mail we have intelligence of the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the parent society, and an abstract of the annual report then presented.

Drawn, as we must be from our nearness of position, into an especial sympathy with the work that is being carried on in Polynesia, yet, as an auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, we cannot but feel a strong interest in all the operations of that noble society, whether in the West Indies, in Africa, in Hindostan, or in China; and, although in the compass of a report like the present, any reference to fields of labour so vast and so diversified must necessarily be of the very briefest description; yet, even a passing glance at what is being done by this society in other parts of the world, will give us cause for thankfulness to the Great Head of the Church; and, while it should cause us, in a deeper sense than ever, to feel how vast is the harvest, and how few comparatively the labours, and to pray the Lord of the harvest that He would send more labourers into His harvest, we ought also to be at the same time stimulated to a more self-sacrificing earnestness with regard to that portion of the work which lies nearest to ourselves.

The 68th annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, on Thursday, May 15th, Lord Radstock in the chair. An abstract of the report was read by Rev. Dr. Tidman—from this abstract we select a few of the most important passages:—

"Twenty-seven new labourers have been added to the missionary staff—a much larger increase than has been made, in the same period, for many years past. In this addition are included four Hindoo Christian brethren, three of whom had prosecuted an appropriate course of study during the preceding four years in the institution at Bhowanipore, and were ordained to the work of the ministry in Union Chapel, Calcutta, in March, 1861; and the fourth who, in the early part of the present year, was ordained at Bangalore, with a view to be stationed at Belgaum, where he has laboured for some time past in the character of an Evangelist. The number of the society's missionaries for the present year is one hundred and seventy. They are appropriated as follows:—Polynesia, twenty-five; West Indies, twenty-two; South Africa, thirty-seven; China, nineteen; India, sixty-one; and Madagascar, six. The number of native agents, including teachers, catechists, and evangelists, cannot, from its frequent increase, be stated with precision, but the aggregate exceeds eight hundred. The number of missionary students is the same as that reported last year—forty; the candidates received being equal in number to those who have entered on their work.

"The older Missions of the society, with rare exceptions, have advanced in strength and prosperity, and new stations have been established in every chief section of its operations. And while Polynesia and Africa, India and China, have yielded their increase, the clouds which for thirty years have poured down desolation and death on Madagascar, have fled before the breath of Jehovah; the Sun of Righteousness has arisen on the land with healing on his wings; and the soil, fertilised by the blood of the martyrs, already abounds with thanksgiving and praise.

"CHINA.

"In the colony of Hongkong, and in the cities of Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai, our missionaries have continued the labours of former years with unabated diligence and fidelity, attended with many encouraging proofs of the Divine favour. In Hongkong, Dr. Legge informs the directors that the general aspect of the mission is cheering, and that the native church and congregation, under the able ministry of Tsun-Sheen, is advancing in numbers, intelligence, and piety.

"In Canton, our brethren Messrs. Chalmers and Turner are about to form a second and third station in that populous city; and they state with thankfulness that the people, whose former deadly hatred to the Christian teacher was notorious, will now listen with attention to his message, and that, both in Canton and the surrounding country, the facilities for missionary labour were never so abundant.

"In Amoy, the ministry of the Messrs. Stronach and Lea have been rewarded with a large amount of direct success. Their congregations are numerous and attentive, and the number of their believing converts, united in church fellowship, is about 250. They have just erected an additional place of worship in a populous and respectable quarter of the city, in which they anticipate a crowded audience to listen to the Word of Life.

"In Shanghai, although the nearness and hostile intentions of the insurgents have been very unfavourable to missionary operations, our brethren Messrs. Muirhead and Macgowan, with their native assistants, have lost no opportunity of prosecuting their labours, both in the city and the surrounding towns and villages.

"With feelings of intense sorrow, the directors close their brief recital of the society's operations and interests in China, by adverting to the violent persecution which the native Christians of Pok-lo have suffered from their countrymen, involving the violent death of the venerable Ch'ea, the first convert in that district to the faith of Christ."

Some particulars are given of the life of Ch'ea, who in 1856 came to Hongkong to Dr. Legge for further instruction in the truths of the Gospel, of which he had heard from a colporteur of the Bible Society. He returned to Pok-lo the following year and since then had been the means of bringing more than 125 of his fellow countrymen to an open profession of Christianity.

"THE WEST INDIES.

"The mission churches in British Guiana, into which the Gospel was introduced by the devoted John Wray, more than fifty years since, have, under the Divine blessing, made steady progress both in outward and internal prosperity. Several churches, both in Demerara and Berbice, have attained the ability and the honour of self-support.

"The mission stations in Jamaica at the commencement of last year were, in common with all other churches in the island, visited with an extraordinary religious revival. It can scarcely occasion surprise that among a people so excitable as the coloured inhabitants of the island, the general awakening degenerated, in some instances, into extravagance and disorder. But from these evils our churches, by the discretion and firmness of their faithful pastors, were generally preserved, and they report severally their conviction that the late revival, though attended by many indications of human weakness and sinfulness, was verily the work of God, and that it has resulted in abundant blessings to the people.

"SOUTH AFRICA.

"The greater number of the churches within the Cape Colony, raised and organised by the former efforts of the society, have for several years past supported their pastors independently of its pecuniary aid; and other stations which, for the present, require assistance, are annually increasing in strength and resources.

"Our veteran brother the Rev. Robert Moffat, with his colleague the Rev. Wm. Ashton, continue unweariedly to carry forward their varied labours at Kuruman."

Referring to the attempted mission to the Makololo, and to its melancholy termination in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Helmore and their children, and of Mrs. Price, the report speaks of the attempt of the chief Sekeletu to vindicate himself from the charge of administering poison to them, and of having forcibly detained the property of the missionaries and continues—

"For the present we must await the clearer intimations of the Divine Will; but Messrs Price and Mackenzie will take up a station between Kuruman and the Zambesi, and thus be ready to advance whenever a door of entrance to the Makololo may be opened."

In connection with this mission we may, perhaps, be permitted to advert to the melancholy intelligence in this morning's *Herald*, of the death of Bishop Mackenzie and Dr. Burrup, of the Oxford and Cambridge mission to the Zambesi—it had been reported that Dr. Livingstone was also dead, but it is a matter of thankfulness to hear that the heroic explorer is still alive and as active as ever.

"INDIA.

"The general aspect of the Mission cause in India, according to the universal testimony not only of the actual labourers, but of all others interested in the object and acquainted with its progress, is highly animating. Not half a century has elapsed since the missionary entered India, if not by stealth, yet on sufferance; subject in his Christian efforts to arbitrary interference and vexatious restrictions; and since 1813, when these servants of God first obtained the sanction and safeguard of British law, they have carried the glad tidings of salvation to almost every nation and every tribe of her diversified and mighty population. They have translated the word of the Lord into many Indian languages, the very names of which, in some instances, were previously little known, even to the literati of our country. The sacred volume has also been widely circulated and read by millions. The Mission Schools are crowded with Hindoo youths; and in these schools the pupils are taught not only the principles of true science, which awaken their contempt for the fables and absurdities of Hindooism, but they are made familiar with the majesty, and rectitude, and mercy of Jehovah, in contrast with the licentiousness and cruelty of those imaginary deities whom their fathers trust and serve; and not a few have been led amidst scorn and persecution to forsake father and mother, wife and children, houses and lands for Christ's sake, and take up the cross and follow Him."

MADAGASCAR.

After speaking of the death of the Queen and the accession of her son, notwithstanding the opposition of a heathen party, the report continues:—

"The reopening of Madagascar to the missionaries of the Cross—an event for which the Church has prayed and waited five and twenty years—left the directors of the London Missionary Society without hesitation as to their course of duty. Eight years since, when the prospect of deliverance for the persecuted Christians and the admission of Christian teachers appeared to be at hand, upwards of seven thousand pounds were raised by the members of the society to accomplish this object; and, although the sanguine hopes then cherished were for the time disappointed, this fund has been held sacred, and is now, happily, available for the object designed. It appeared, also, to the directors that their long-tried and beloved friend the Rev. William Ellis, whose visit to Madagascar in 1856 was connected with incalculable advantages, would be the man to undertake another visit to the island, with a view precisely to ascertain facts which may have great influence on the future progress of the Gospel, and to prepare the way for the introduction of a new body of Christian labourers. Our devoted brother readily accepted the invitation of the directors, regarding it as the clear and imperative call of his Divine Master to this new and arduous course of duty. Mr. Ellis embarked at Southampton, for Madagascar, on the 20th of November, and reached Mauritius in health and safety on the 27th of December. It was foreseen that, in consequence of the unhealthy and perilous climate of the coast during the early months of the year, our friend would be detained in the colony during that season; but it was anticipated that he would possess opportunities for correspondence with both the King and the Malagasy Christians, and of giving them assurance of the unabated sympathy and affection of their friends in Britain. These expectations have been fully answered; but the sovereign and the people have rejoiced at the intelligence that he was so near their coast, and have, we trust, ere this, given him a hearty welcome in the city of Antananarivo. Encouraged also, not only by the permission, but the urgent wishes of Radama, and the importunate requests of the native Christians, the directors resolved to use all practicable means to send forth, in the early part of the spring, a band of missionaries (not less than six in number), suitably qualified for the different departments of labour demanded by the new circumstances of the Church of Madagascar. In addition to three brethren directly bearing the missionary office, it was hoped that other devoted individuals might be found; one, at least, well instructed in surgery and medicine; a second, with qualifications for promoting general and Christian education, by training native schoolmasters; and a third, practically acquainted with the art of printing. The gracious Master whom we serve crowned these efforts with success, and raised up six devoted labourers for these different departments of service. The Rev. Robert Toy and Mrs. Toy; Rev. John Duffus and Rev. W. E. Cousins; Dr. Alexander Davidson and Mrs. Davidson; Messrs. John Parrett and C. H. Stag, embarked for Madagascar a month since; and it may be hoped that, under the guidance and protection of Him whom they seek to honour, they may, by the anniversary of the King's accession, reach their destination. They take with them a printing press and a supply of type, school materials, and other valuable appliances for the recommencement of the mission. The vessel is also stored with 10,600 copies of the New Testament, and portions of the Old, in the Malagasy language, the munificent grant of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and the committee of the Religious Tract Society have added to her treasures 300 reams of paper to employ the new press. They have also borne a moiety of the cost of 20,600 volumes of Christian works translated into the vernacular, including James's 'Anxious Inquirer,' Hall's 'Come to Jesus,' 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' and other treatises suited to the present state of the people. The directors thankfully acknowledge the munificent donation of £1000 from a friend who, with Christian modesty, withholds his name, towards this recommencement of the mission in Madagascar; and they have received also for the same object, from other generous donors, an additional amount, together with dividends, of £820. But these contributions fall short of the outlay incurred by more than £400; while the expenditure of the society will be increased by not less than £2000 per annum. They would therefore urge upon the friends of the society to express their gratitude to God for His gracious interposition in the re-opening of Madagascar, by such a permanent increase of their liberality as shall meet the urgency of the occasion, and enable the directors to occupy the wide and newly opened field by an adequate number of devoted labourers."

From the financial statement it appears that the aggregate income of the society for the year 1861-62 was £79,376, and the total expenditure £77,935.

Turning now our attention to that part of the work round which naturally our more immediate interest gathers, we have first to record our thanks to God that He brings again to our shores in safety the missionary vessel the John Williams. She brings with her the Rev. W. W. Gill, of Mangia, in the Hervey Group, who, in the capacity of deputation, has visited the islands of that group, as well as the coral islands to the northward, and will, doubtless, this evening give us many interesting particulars as to the progress of the work in that quarter. We have also the pleasure of welcoming among us the devoted wife and four daughters of Rev. H. Royle, who has for more than twenty years faithfully and successfully laboured at Aitutaki. Mrs. Royle has brought with her the subscription to the London Missionary Society of the churches and people at Aitutaki, to the amount of over £100. From Samoa we have to greet a brother and sister, who, to the deep regret of those interested in the mission work, are compelled to retire from their sphere of labour through failure of health—Mr. and Mrs. Ella. Mr. Ella has, in addition to a district of twenty villages, had charge of the printing office at Samoa, where the loss of his services will be severely felt.

We have on the other hand to hail the arrival amongst us of new labourers in the mission field, Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Vivian, who arrived from England by the Centurion at the beginning of this month, and who will proceed to their destined sphere of work by the John Williams.

Of Polynesia the report of the London directors says:—"In the islands on which the standard of the Cross was first planted, the Georgian and Society Groups, while there are evils to deplore, these are greatly outnumbered by facts which should animate our hopes. In Tahiti, although 'iniquity abounds,' there are many who have 'not defiled their garments;' and, amidst all the inducements presented to the people by the teachers of Romanism, few, very few, and those not distinguished by intelligence or reputation, have yielded to the seduction. On the other hand, the number of members in the Protestant churches of the island is greater by one-third than it was when Popery was first forced upon the Queen and her people by the arms of France. They amount to nearly 2400.

"The mission churches in Samoa are, through the watchful care and the gracious gifts of the Good Shepherd, making progress in strength, liberality, and usefulness. The internal strife between the natives, which has proved a serious hindrance to the progress of social improvement as well as religion, has for the greater part happily ceased; in certain districts also a system of government has been introduced, well calculated to insure harmony, security, and freedom; and should this be generally adopted by the people, it cannot fail greatly to advance the civilisation and prosperity of the islands. While the native Christians often exhibit, to the sorrow of their faithful missionaries, many of the infirmities and defects which mark a people recently rescued from paganism, they are, nevertheless, striking examples of renewing and redeeming grace. The congregations are numerous, and the churches increasing, and their liberality in the support and extension of the Gospel would supply an instructive example to Christians of greater age and higher culture."

The *Samoan Reporter* of May, 1862, states:—

"Our annual missionary meetings were well sustained in all the districts, and the contributions generally exceeded those of former years. The total amount for the year is, in cash, £967 16s., and in oil 1355 gallons, which may reasonably be expected to realise £90, making a total of say £1658. We have not a list of all the contributions in money and property by the several villages in support of their own teachers, but at a moderate calculation it cannot be much under £800. If to this we add £200 expended in the purchase of books, we shall have the sum of upwards of £2000 expended by our people in connection with the work of God. But they do not only contribute of their property, they give themselves, also their sons and their daughters, to the work. Thirty years since, the people who now thus live and labour for Christ, lay miserable and dying beneath the unbroken darkness of paganism."

At our last annual meeting there were present with us four missionaries and their wives, then on their way to the Tahitian and Samoan groups; of these Messrs. Green and Morris were enthusiastically received by the natives of Raiatea and Tahaa. Mr. Green, who succeeds the late lamented John Barff in the care of the training institution on the latter island, is full of hope as to its success and the benefit it will bestow on the surrounding islands. Mr. Green reports twenty-five students in the house, many of whom are from Tahiti.

Mr. Bird labours on the southern side of the island of Savaii. He writes, "I am settled on this magnificent island, where I have a sphere as large as I could wish; I have pretty heavy work in this large station; I am in great need of a good boat, and I am too hard up to buy one; I have the half of this large island for a station; I wish you would let some of the Sydney friends know how much I need a boat; I have to risk my life at present in native boats, some of them are very unsafe; I hope some of our Sydney friends will lend me a helping hand by sending me a good boat."

The Rev. W. Slatyer's Sunday School, at Redfern, have responded to this call, and the John Williams will take with her this time not another Edie Cuthbertson but a Essie Slatyer.

Rev. G. Pratt, of Savaii, accompanied Mr. Lawes to the island, now no longer appropriately named Savage Island, but better henceforth to be known by the native appellation "Niue." Mr. Lawes is most enthusiastic in his description of this reception, and speaks of his surprise at finding the mission in so prosperous a state. In a letter addressed to the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, he says, "I am now able to preach to the people freely in their own tongue. I read my first sermon nine weeks after we landed, and preached my first seven months after we came. I am thankful that I can do without crutches or notes. We have now 360 in Church fellowship, and about the same number of candidates. I have talked personally to 260 candidates the last three months. Many of these have clear, intelligent views of the plan of salvation, and have doubtless been taught by the Holy Spirit, others are less intelligent, but it is amazing the progress they have made since they have embraced Christianity. We must remember what they were ten or twelve years ago to form a correct estimate of the work that has been done amongst them."

In connection with this island and his visit to it, the following letters of the Rev. G. Pratt are of great importance:—

"Aana, May 21, 1862.

"My dear Brother,—We have returned from Niue to meet disappointment. I have brought back Matth., Mark (revised), Luke, Acts, Phil. I., II., and III. John translated into Niue, and here is Mr. Ella packed up and off, leaving us in the lurch. He takes Matt., and I think I shall also commit the rest of the MSS. to him, now that our last hope of a printer being on the way is found to be a delusion. The hope I entertain is that you will use your influence to get an edition printed in Sydney. Mr. Lawes had no doubt that friends in Melbourne would gladly help. I need not say two words to you on the absolute necessity of supplying newborn babes with the sincere milk of the word. There are the people—the whole people giving heed to the things which make for their peace. They have been well instructed orally, but they require something to feed upon, more than what they get at public services. Hundreds at each of the five stations can read; the edition Mark (4000) is sold and another called for;—there is the word of life, but it is a sealed fountain for want of a printer. Surely if the case were put before the brethren in Christ of the Nine Christians they would spare of their abundance to feed these lambs.

"As to the dialect, you will find that, even with the k and h, it is more closely allied to the Samoan and Tongan than to Rarotongan. It possesses the peculiarity of pronunciation represented by j in Tongan, but which should be t's—lauti, lautai. With love to Mrs. B.

"Yours affectionately,
"G. Pratt.

"P.S.—You will get a copy of the Samoan Dictionary."

"Matautu, May 23, 1862.

"My dear Brother,—Will you please to head the subscription for printing the nine translations with eight pounds (£8), which place to my account, with the L. M. S. Mr. Ella is going, and we hear nothing of another coming in his place. I do not wish my labours for six months to be lost. Perhaps it may occur to some of the worthy Christians in Sydney, &c., that if a poor missionary with a dozen children can give a half tithe of his salary they may make up what is wanting. Hoping that such will be the case—'tis my only hope—I shall send all the M.S.S. except the revised edition of Mark, viz., Matt., Luke, Acts, Phil., I., II., III. John. The B. S. have sent 100 reams of paper to print it with—of course you will detain it for the purpose, and thereby greatly lessen the expense. Had we printed the M.S.S. in Samoa we should have had 4000, now we may be content with an edition of 3000."

An interesting visit was paid by the missionaries to the Austral Islands, and subscriptions of arrowroot, baskets, and walking sticks have been sent on by the John Williams.

"In the islands of Western Polynesia, including the New Hebrides and Loyalty Groups, the people have suffered very severely from the introduction of measles. In Mare, Lifu, Tana, and Aneitium, a great number of the people fell victims to this malignant epidemic. The Christians received the painful visitation with humble submission to the will of God; but the heathen ascribed it to the anger of their gods for the admission of Christian teachers, and the overthrow of their former superstitions."

On Aneiteum the whole population was laid prostrate with the disease, "about eleven hundred were swept into the grave in the short space of three months," and the missionaries being represented as the cause of their affliction here as on other islands, the result was the destruction by fire of the large and beautiful chapel just completed at Mr. Geddie's station. It appears probable that this act of incendiarism, however, was instigated by foreigners, who at any rate knew beforehand that it was to be perpetrated, and a party of whom "came armed on a Sabbath-day, while the natives were engaged in public worship, and carried off the man to whom the deed was more directly traced, and who was in custody awaiting his trial, and kept him on the island in defiance of the native authorities till the man of his own accord left, and gave himself up to his countrymen."

On Tana, since the death of the devoted missionary Mr. Johnstone, which took place while the disease was at its height, the natives became violently excited against his surviving fellow labourers. Here, also, the old enemies of the truth, the heathen priests, were assisted by foreign traders in stirring up the passions of the natives; the missionaries, after many almost miraculous escapes, were providentially assisted to escape from those who were thirsting for their blood. Mr. Paton has been among us to tell the tale of his own escape, and to plead for "the poor Tannese." Mr. Mattheson is at Aneiteum, where his pious and devoted wife has died, chiefly in consequence of the trials she endured on Tana.

"Eramanga, beyond all other islands of the Pacific, has obtained a mournful notoriety by the barbarous murders perpetrated by its savage inhabitants, more than twenty years since, upon Williams and Harris, and recently upon Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, who, impelled by Christian compassion, had nobly settled on its blood-stained shores. But although the shadow of death has rested so heavily upon this island, we are thankful to learn from the journal of Mr. Murray that there is yet hope for Eramanga."

His Excellency Sir John Young promised to use his influence in getting a man-of-war sent to Tana and Eramanga to make inquiries concerning the murderers of the missionaries, and robbers of mission property. A man named Rangi, a native of Manila, a British subject residing on Eramanga, is supposed to be the principal instigator of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and it is thought that if this man could be removed, the mission on that island might be renewed in comparative safety.

In addition to these, other sufferings have resulted from the measles. The disease was at its height during the ordinary season of planting, and so the people being prostrated missed the time and famine ensued. Leaves and the bark of trees were in many cases their only food, and even these sometimes failed. While among the heathen, there were not wanting instances of their devouring one another, the weak becoming the victims of the stronger. Several of the islands have also been visited by fearful hurricanes, which not only destroyed their houses, but food also; and thus from the tempest, as from the pestilence, famine resulted.

On Fate, a better day seems to have dawned. Where so many native teachers with their wives have been cruelly massacred, an infant church has been formed, a place of worship erected in which several hundreds meet to worship God; and many are being taught to read and write from books, or rather scraps of books, provided by the native teachers. Having but few books, they have divided them, and give a leaf to one and a leaf to another to learn from. One of the native teachers, who has laboured on Fate, is here to-night, and is anxious to take back with him books and slates, and other materials, whereby with greater ease he may teach the people under his care to read and write.

The John Williams visited some of the islands to the northward of Fate, and succeeded in landing native teachers from Rarotonga on Espiritu Santo under encouraging circumstances; but having her own regular work to accomplish, the John Williams could not effect much in this direction; the necessity is therefore evident for another vessel to be employed entirely on this extensive group and the Loyalty Islands. The New Hebrides being in general unhealthy, through the prevalence of fever and ague, it is necessary that the teachers should be frequently visited; while a much larger staff, obtained from Rarotonga, Samoa, Aneiteum, and Mare, might be employed among the numerous islands of the group, many of which are yet unvisited, and few of whose population, of more than 150,000, have yet heard the joyful sound of salvation through the Crucified.

The Loyalty Islands have also had their trials during the past year. On Mare, not only has the measles carried off its hundreds of victims, but war also has raged between the heathen and Christians. The latter, however, came off victorious, and their treatment of captives, &c., has produced a good effect on the heathen party; and pleasing hopes are entertained that most of them will soon unite in the worship of the true God.

The large island of Lifu is now occupied by one European missionary, assisted by a numerous staff of native teachers.

Uea, the remaining island, has native teachers only, who are much annoyed and persecuted by a numerous body of Popish priests from New Caledonia, who are constantly threatening them with bonds and imprisonment.

The disease having passed away, and food again become plentiful, the work in the Loyalty Islands is in general progressing favourably.

The boarding schools on Mare are in a state of considerable efficiency, and much good may be expected, by the blessing of God, to arise from the instructions imparted to the children, both to their own countrymen and to the heathen islands of this and the New Hebrides groups.

In Mrs. Creagh's school there are 50 scholars—18 girls and 32 boys—ranging from 5 to 16 years of age. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing, also geography and the elements of astronomy. They are also taught the English language. The girls are taught to sew and cut garments, fancy work, and domestic duties; the boys have also work allotted to them, such as gardening, tending cattle, &c. Everything is done to qualify them for the position they are likely to occupy in after life.

In Mrs. Jones' school their present number is also 50—31 boys and 19 girls. The regular hours of school are from 9 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Each boy and girl, except the little ones, has a plot of ground about two miles inland, which they cultivate on Saturday; the elder class of boys and girls devote their mornings to improvement in various manual operations; the girls learn washing, ironing, and other domestic duties, mat making, and such employment as generally fall to the lot of the female sex in these countries; the youths learn carpentering, building, sawing, lime burning, masonry, and such work as the Mission premises require. The educational department comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English reading and composition. Seven can read fluently, and one can compose and write letters in English. In both these schools their moral training occupies a most important part, and much encouragement has been given, by the blessing of God, on their instructions. Seven of the elder children in Mrs. Jones' school have joined the church, and three of the young men have already given themselves to the work of the ministry, to be employed as evangelists in preaching the Gospel to the benighted heathen. None have yet joined the church from Mrs. C.'s scholars, but two of them at least give pleasing evidence of piety, and will no doubt, as their characters become more established, be also admitted to the privileges of church fellowship.

The notice of Polynesia in the report of the directors of the Parent Society concludes thus—the figures being altered to correspond with information later than was available to the directors.

"In no mission-field has the necessity and value of native agency been more evident than in Polynesia; and, with much satisfaction, the directors inform their constituents that the several institutions for training native evangelists are conducted with great judgment and efficiency by the honoured brethren to whom this important charge is committed. The institution at Tahaa has twenty-five students, that at Rarotonga twenty-six, and that at Malua, in the island of Upolu, ninety-five; making a total of one hundred and forty-six candidates for the different departments of missionary service in Polynesia. The churches throughout the Pacific have for many years possessed the Sacred Scriptures in their own tongue, and in their several dialects. During the last year the Rev. Dr. Turner has carried a revised edition of the Bible in Samoan through the Press; and the Rev. Alexander Chisholm has been rendering the same service with the Bible in Tahitian. The expense of these literary labours, as well as of the editions to be printed, is kindly discharged by the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society; but, as in former editions, the outlay will be fully repaid by the sale of the sacred volume, of which the people are willing purchasers."

Thus, amidst difficulties and dangers, are the victories of the Cross being gained. The conflict may often seem dubious, but the end is in no wise uncertain. One and another falls, and from the battle-field enters the realms of peace. Be it ours to press forward, thankful for all past success, in nothing discouraged by apparent failures, but, with a prayerful self-sacrificing spirit, giving, as God may demand, ourselves, our time, our talents, and our property, to spread among our fellow-men the gladdening light of Gospel truth, looking that in all human weakness His power be made manifest, until the victory be finally won, and the kingdoms of this world become universally the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

The Treasurer read the accounts of receipts and expenditure, from which it appeared that the former had amounted to £418 11s. 7d., and that, of this £310 7s. 8d. had been remitted to England, £73 7s. 5d. remained in hand, and the remainder had been expended.

The Rev. Dr. Steel moved the first resolution:—

That the report now read be adopted, that it be printed with the treasurer's account and circulated under the direction of the committee, and that the following gentlemen be the officers and committee for the ensuing year:—Treasurer: Joseph Thompson, Esq. Secretaries: Rev. A. Buzacott, and Mr. N. H. Eagar. Committee: all ministers of contributing congregations, and Messrs. J. S. Adam, John Fairfax, R. Garrett, A. Garran, Thos. Holt, D. Jones, G. A. Lloyd, Dr. Moon, J. Mullens, John Row, S. Thompson, Rev. J. West, with power to add to their number.

He rose to move the adoption of this report with singular pleasure, because of the interest attaching to it, and of the encouraging tokens of success that it gave. He remembered when, in answer to a question by one who doubted the success of missions, Dr. Jobson had said that the prospects of missionary enterprise were bright as the promises of God, and so they were then as they were at the present time. He need say nothing in support of the motion, for any one who had listened to its interesting detail would wish to have it in an abiding form. But he might say with regard to the subject they were met to consider, that now the bright light of truth had shown so clearly on the world there was no necessity to point out the benefits likely to arise from missionary enterprise. At the same time, the full advantages of that enterprise were not fully recognised, for never would a people be thoroughly evangelical until they were engaged in evangelising the world. The true test of evangelisation was this desire to extend to others the benefits that one's self enjoyed. At the time of Pentecost, those who had receive the Holy Spirit gave evidence of it by immediately entering upon missionary enterprise. So had it been all through the history of the Christian Church, when the evangelisation of the Church ceased, or was overcovered, then missions ceased with it, and it was only at periodical revivals and awakenings that the evangelistic form of mission was again adopted. If then we were to be successful, we must have a genuine evangelistic spirit in our hearts, and then we should no longer have to complain of a want of funds for conducting our missionaries through the whole world. He thought that there was an evidence of the existence of this spirit in the present day, not perhaps in the increase of funds so much as in the fact that these funds were contributed at a time of general depression and distress in so many districts. If their principles were really evangelical, he had no fear for the missionary boxes, for all would be anxious to extend to others the blessings that they themselves enjoyed. The history of the Baptist Mission was a strong example of this. The more catholic, the more happy—the more expansive, the more they drew in to themselves; and so the more they did for Christ the more they would get from him. They had now means that were not available some years back. They had the Bible translated into every tongue, commerce extended over the world, and congregations ready and willing to contribute to the work. Thus they had all the necessary appliances for securing success, and in addition to this they had all its material elements in the coal, iron, and other necessaries required in this present age of steam and machinery; and thus, having received all these advantages from God, they ought, if they were truly evangelical, to be led to do all in their power to advance Christian missions.

The Rev. Mr. Gill seconded the resolution, and, in remarking upon an objection to Christian missions that had been urged by a friend of his, said that if he had that gentleman here, he would show him things that would soon convert him, particularly if the gentleman would consent to accompany him on a trip in the John Williams. The rev. gentleman entered into some particulars concerning the islands, upon which he had been labouring during the time that had elapsed since he had left Sydney, about eleven years ago. He detailed the number of converts, &c., on the different islands, particularly dwelling upon the facts that increasing numbers were offering themselves as native teachers. The advantages that these teachers gave to Christian missions were clearly pointed out, and many instances were narrated to show this. To prove that the Christianity of these natives was pure and abiding, a matter that had been questioned by some, he narrated an instance in which a canoeful of Christian natives had been cast away upon a desert island. After they had been there unknown and undiscovered for two years, he had visited the island by accident, and he had found that they had built a house to live in,—a house in which to store their food, and a third house in which to conduct public worship. This showed that they must have had a true Christian feeling, for they did not know that they would be visited by a Christian missionary, and therefore this building had not and could not have been erected for the purpose of display. The rev. gentleman produced one of the idols worshipped only five years ago in one of these islands. It had been given him by a native to show to his friends in Sydney, as a proof of the miserable idolatry from which they had been rescued, and he quoted several circumstances connected with their superstitions in this and in other respects. These facts were sufficient to show how great and important a work they now had in hand, and how material it was to that work that they should assist it by all the means in their power.

The Rev. Mr. Vivian said that, as he anticipated very shortly going to the sphere of labour described, he had rather sit and listen than speak. Still, he might be allowed to say that, though much had been done on these beautiful islands, very much remained to be done yet. Feeling this, he had also felt constrained to give his aid in extending to others the benefits of that Gospel, all the comforts of which he himself enjoyed. Some time ago, a cry was raised in England to defend the country, and it was nobly responded to; and now, the Prince of Peace had called upon his soldiers to rally round him, and he for one had felt impelled to obey the order and to offer himself a willing soldier to help to fill the ranks and fight the battle. To one just going into the field, it was encouraging to hear as he had done of the triumphs that had been obtained. He trusted that by the prayers of the faithful, and by the help of God, for of himself he knew he could do nothing, he might be made a faithful labourer in the broad harvest-field that was spread before him. Holding this view, he impressed upon them the necessity not only of giving their prayers, but also their contributions to this great and glorious work.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That, while recognising the Divine favour in the large measure of success which has already attended missionary operations, and acknowledging our continued dependence upon the presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit, we would not forget that the triumphs of the Gospel are at present very incomplete,—that, although much has been done, much yet remains to be done. It beseems all Christians, by prayer and effort, to seek the salvation of men by the universal diffusion of the Gospel in the world.

The rev. gentleman, in an eloquent exordium, likened the missionary enterprise and the different Christian denominations who took part in it to the proceedings at a royal review, in this respect—that whereas the various regiments or denominations severally rallied around their own particular banners, these were at once lowered in deference to the royal banner or flag of the Great Sovereign whom they all loved and served. He then went on to speak of the position embodied in the resolution. It was truly said that much remained to be done; but, on the other hand, there was abundant cause for rejoicing. It was something to look upon the rejected idols which the Gospel of Christ had supplanted; it was something to look upon men who had been brought to a knowledge of the truth by the efforts of the London Missionary Society; it was pleasing to reflect that thousands more of such men were engaged throughout the heathen world. It was something to know that sanctuaries and schools had been built, and that many agencies had been brought into operation that were telling mightily on the elevation of the heathen world. It was true these results had been purchased at the cost of much toil and blood, but when they came to look at the nature of the work done, they could hardly say the sacrifice had been too great. After alluding to the departure of Mr. Ella from Samoa, and explaining that the expression concerning him in the report by no means justified or was intended to convey any impression that Mr. Ella had merited aught but approval for the work he had done, and the step he had taken—the rev. gentleman appealed to the meeting for an extended sympathy on behalf of the mission work, trusting that they would each and all enter upon it with an increase of that spirit of love and prayer that should animate them in so great, so holy an undertaking. He trusted that an enlarged sympathy and liberality would be displayed, to the end that perishing souls might be saved, and that bright morning hastened when the Son of Righteousness shall arise and flood the whole earth with His glory. Referring in conclusion to his own experience as a missionary, he said his heart was still in the work; that he loved and venerated those who had assisted and laboured with him; that the title of a missionary of the Cross was the noblest earthly title a Christian man could bear; and that deep gratitude was due to those who had supported the noble cause in this city and elsewhere.

The Rev. Mr. Slatyer seconded the resolution. He said he would not forfeit his character for prudence by making a speech at that late hour of the evening, particularly as they must all be anxious to hear the two native teachers. At the same time he could not help regretting the falling off which the balance-sheet showed, and reminding them that it was their duty to make an effort to bring up the amount to a more satisfactory figure. They should bear the missionary banner aloft, above all others, nor need they fear that in doing so any other interest would suffer, for the blessing of God would follow all those who honoured Him out of their abundance, and who assisted in forwarding His work.

The native teachers (Kupa and Te a Maru), were then introduced to the meeting, and proceeded in their own language, to describe the good results that had been worked out by the Gospel and by the efforts of the missionaries who had brought a knowledge of the truth to spread amongst their once benighted brethren. Both the teachers spoke with apparent earnestness and animation, and under the interpretation of the Rev. A. Buzacott, shewed unmistakeably, that they appreciated the blessings of Christianity and civilisation, and that they were grateful for the change which these great agencies had brought about in their own and the neighbouring islands, all of which were not long since, the scenes of darkness, cruelty, and idol worship.

The resolution was then put and passed unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Thomson moved the next resolution as follows:—

This meeting cordially welcomes the missionary ship John Williams, and those messengers of mercy who travel by her, and invokes for them the blessings promised to those who come in the name of the Lord.

There was no need of a speech, he said, for the resolution was one that commended itself to their unanimous approval. There was talk not long ago of the John Williams being withdrawn, but this idea was now abandoned, he believed mainly through the good offices of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, who although absent was still doing good service to the cause in England.

The Rev. Mr. Buzacott seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously with much applause.

The Rev. Mr. Slatyer then came forward, and proposed that a missionary tea meeting should be held either this week or next week—a suggestion which was approved of by an affirmative show of hands. It was understood that the committee should arrange the exact time and place.

The Rev. Mr. Law having verbally conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. M'Arthur for presiding, the proceedings were closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

Agriculture.—The Dubbo correspondent of the *Western Examiner* writes:—The present breadth of land under cultivation here much exceeds that of former years, and the healthy appearance of the various crops, promise our industrious and persevering farmers a satisfactory return. The samples of wheat produced in the district last year (especially one grown on the farm of Mr. James Samuels, junior), were pronounced by the millers and others, to be the best they had ever seen in the colony. This year I understand there are upwards of 300 acres already sown with wheat and oats, and it is expected (should the season prove favourable) that the tillage of corn will be extensive. Farms in the immediate vicinity of the township are gradually increasing; all the land purchased at the last Government land sale is now enclosed, and partially cleared, so that the neighbourhood of Dubbo is beginning to assume quite an agricultural appearance.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

The Endowments granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION, and by it only, are protected by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, in favour of the nominee, on the following scale:—

After a duration of
3 years, £300 of endowment | 7 years, £500 of endowment
5 „ £1000 | 10 „ £2000
together with the bonuses which may be added to them.

N.B.—This is the only Institution in Australia which grants shares of profits to its endowment policies.

Extracts from Tables, &c.

TABLE D.—Annual premiums payable for £100 to be paid on a child attaining the age of 14 or 21 years.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR ENDOWMENT AT AGE.

Age at Entrance.	14	21	Age at Entrance.	14	21
1	£6 5 9	£3 9 6	9	£18 14 10	£6 14 1
3	7 16 5	4 1 2	11	...	8 7 2
6	11 6 9	5 3 6	13	...	10 18 3

N.B.—The premiums paid are returned in case of the previous death of the child.

Examples of Bonus Additions to Endowments.

Age at Entrance.	Duration of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Endowment payable at Age	Original Amount.	Additional Endowment.
4 years,	5½ years,	£8 15 4	14	£100	£26 11 8
8 „	5½ „	6 5 9	14	100	21 19 10
6 „	9 „	15 0 0	21	400	105 17 9
11 „	6½ „	15 0 0	21	120	40 10 1
13 „	5½ „	10 18 4	21	100	32 4 0
1 „	5½ „	3 9 6	21	100	16 10 2

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31, 1861.

DERWENT AND TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Risks on fire taken at the usual current rates.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and BARLEY, Agents.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY—Sydney Agency.—Risks taken at lowest current rates to New Zealand and to England, &c.
Marine Surveyor, Captain R. F. Pockley.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.
18, Macquarie-place.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
Capital, £132,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or MELBOURNE, at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application at the Office of the Company.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received in this department in 1859, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:—

PREMIUMS on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

BONUSES declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDER of Policies favourably dealt with.

THIRTY DAYS allowed for the RENEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DEATH, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENTS of Children and Adults, the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OFFICES, 32, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

The European Assurance Society is empowered by special Act of Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding GOVERNMENT and other situations of trust.

After a certain number of payments, the guarantee premium will be reduced 25 per cent.

A considerable reduction is effected by the combination of life assurance with guarantee.

Lives assured at rates of premium unusually favourable to assurers.

Life policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

Risks accepted and claims paid in Sydney.

Forms of proposal, tables of rates, and every information can be obtained upon application to

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, resident secretary.

AUCTION SALES of Household Furniture, Effects, Works of Art, Plate, Oil Paintings, Pictures, &c., conducted by JOHN G. COHEN.

*** Inventories taken at the shortest notice.

Families leaving the colony and others, disposing of their household furniture, effects, &c., are respectfully informed that JOHN G. COHEN continues to undertake sales by auction of such property in all cases where the same is not intended for removal from the premises, and which has formed a portion of his general and extensive business of an auctioneer for more than twenty-one years in this colony.

Liberal advances made in anticipation of proceeds being realised, in all cases when so required, without incurring extra expense to his constituents, who have likewise the advantage of remaining in their houses up to the time of sale—a facility frequently of great moment to families.

Principals have only to give general instructions in such cases where they do not wish to be on the spot, or are unavoidably absent. Sales effected by private contract when so directed; in either case, every care will be devoted that energy and practical experience can accomplish, to obtain the highest prices for the benefit of his clients.

Referring back to his long and varied experience, combined with a general knowledge of this particular branch of business, JOHN G. COHEN begs to assure those who may honour him with their confidence, that he will continue to devote the same unremitting zeal for the benefit of his constituents that has hitherto marked his career, and which, in connection with his moderate charges, have produced such favourable results, and given general satisfaction to his numerous patrons.

Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 10s. per tooth. Best materials guaranteed. Mr. H. BERTRAND.

DECAYED TEETH preserved—filled with white enamel cement, 5s. H. BERTRAND, Hunter-st.

TOOTHACHE cured with Eskell's Odontalgic Essence. Price 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 6d. May be had 27, Hunter-st.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and decayed teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-st.

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, and COLDS.—The safest, most effectual, and cheapest remedy for all affections of the chest and lungs is

WOOLLEY'S PECTORAL CANDY.

It has stood the test of many years' experience, and has the largest sale of any pectoral.

To be had of all chemists, and wholesale of J. and E. ROW, wholesale druggists, Bank-court, King-street, Sydney.

THE New Infants' FEEDING BOTTLE, price 2s.; superseding all others. W. LARMER, 313, George-st.

FRESH CANARY SEED.—Just landed, five tons. W. LARMER, 313, George-street.

MEDICINE CHESTS! just landed, in great variety, at reduced prices. WILLIAM LARMER, importer of drugs, 313, George-street.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Lozenges, after several years' trial, have been found to supersede every other kind of medicine for the expulsion of worms; and, from their greater efficacy, facility of being administered to children, and their entire freedom from the injurious components of other worm medicines, have now become a universal remedy. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—EVANS, LESCHER, and EVANS, wholesale and export Druggists, 58, 59, and 60, Bartholomew Close, Aldersgate-street, London; in connexion with Evans, Sons, and Co., 56, Hanover-street, Liverpool, forward price lists on application. Goods shipped free on board at either port. *** Orders to be made payable by London or Liverpool Houses.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' POWDER.—In this changeable climate, COUGHS and COLDS, if neglected, too often prove fatal. Influenza invades our cities, towns, and villages, and carries off thousands yearly. These are modified types of fever, of every kind; all are caused by checked perspiration.

A medicine which, by acting on the skin, will restore the natural flow of that secretion, is therefore what is needed in those diseases and all kinds of fever.

NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER possesses the properties to produce this, and it does it effectually and speedily.

The experience of 115 years has but increased its reputation and enhanced its value in the estimation of the profession, who largely prescribe it. This signal success has caused many base imitations of it, but medical practitioners have found and acknowledged that no other preparation is so safe and so efficacious as that manufactured by Messrs. Newbery. Even in rheumatism, asthma, and ague it will be found to give great relief, and generally produce a perfect cure.

By following the directions given with every packet and bottle, it can be administered with perfect safety as a FAMILY MEDICINE. As a guarantee, the original and genuine bears the words, "F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, upon the Government stamp. Sold in England in packets 2s. 9d.; bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.

*** Ask particularly for "NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER."

Agent for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.—R. LETCHFORD and CO. guarantee their matches will light in any climate, even if dipped in water. Customers, therefore, when ordering wax matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford and Co., having just built an extensive manufactory, are now prepared to execute, at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three-Colts-lane, Bethnal Green (late of Whitechapel), London.

NOTICE.—BELL AND BLACK'S Royal Patent Wax Vestas
Gas camphorated congreve lights
New patent sulphur matches, and
Patent fusees, with wire, which prevents the ash from breaking off.

Are all warranted not to be affected by damp, climate, or time.

15, Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

Beware of spurious imitations.

TO STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSES.—S. J. BOURNE, of 13 and 14, Fore-street, City, London, Straw Hat and Bonnet Manufacturer, will be glad to take orders after the 20th June, for the undermentioned goods at twenty per cent. off the regular prices, the London season being over, viz., straw, fancy, and crinoline bonnets and hats; millinery bonnets, trimmed ditto, flowers, feathers; bonnet shapes, cap fronts, straw plaits, and all materials connected with the bonnet and millinery department. Terms, for cash; or satisfactory reference to a London house.

DENISON HOUSE.—CLOSE OF WINTER SEASON.—LAST WEEK of the SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—In accordance with our usual custom (prior to taking stock), we are now offering the whole of our stock of
Autumn and winter silks
French merinoes
Repps and other dress materials
Autumn and winter mantles
Woollen hosiery and gloves
Gentlemen's, boys', and youths' clothing

And the ENTIRE REMAINS of our WINTER STOCK.

In every department, the whole is now re-marked at such prices as will ensure a speedy clearance, and offer the usual favourite opportunities for ladies and gentlemen to complete their purchases.

F. GILES and COMPANY, 374, 378, and 380, George street.

Wholesale entrance, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.

SHEETING CALICOES, SHEETING CALICOES.—FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, having purchased, during the week, a very large parcel of
Croydon
Imperial
Wigan, and
Twilled Sheetings
at a heavy discount, have much pleasure in inviting the attention of heads of families, hotel keepers, and others to these goods, as in all probability they will advance to double their present prices before this day six months.
8-4 sheeting, 9½d, worth 12½d
72-inch ditto, 11½d, worth 14½d
80-inch ditto, 14½d, worth 18d
90-inch ditto, 16½d, worth 1s 9d
100-inch ditto, 23d worth 2s 6d.
Denison House, George-street.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE, on MONDAY, 28th July.

J. WETHERILL'S, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

J. W. begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and surrounding districts that, having purchased for cash several invoices of new and useful drapery goods, at a very great discount, which he intends to offer to the public, together with his well-assorted stock.

The following list of prices will give a slight idea of the extraordinary bargains there are to be met with:—
Real French merinos, reduced to 1s 11d, worth 3s 9d
The new Dupe robe, ditto 5s 11d, ditto 10s 6d
500 cashmere dresses, ditto 4s 11d, ditto 12s 6d
Real French delaines, finest quality, 12½d, ditto 1s 6d
3 cases French muslins (a bargain), 6½d, ditto 1s 0½d
Coloured flannels, 1s 11d, ditto 3s 6d
2 cases white union, 4½d, ditto 7½d
Ditto ditto dimity, 6½d, ditto 1s 0½d
A large lot of coloured silk, 12½d, ditto 2s 9d
Ditto black ducapes ditto, 2s 4½d, ditto 3s 9d
Ditto ditto glace ditto, 3s 3d, ditto 5s 6d
4 cases brown hollands, 6½d, ditto 9½d
Yard wide longcloth, 3½d, ditto 5d
4 cases Hoyle's best cambrics, 5½d, ditto 7½d
1100 richly worked collars, 1s 4½d, ditto 2s 9d
3 cases fashionable hats and bonnets, 1s 11d, worth from 4s 6d to 12s 6d
1 ditto French kid gloves, 1s 9d, ditto 2s 9d
£1000 worth of rich bonnet ribbons, 7½d, ditto 1s 4d
£500 ditto French flowers, 1s 6d the bunch, ditto 4s 6d
Ladies' stays from 1s 11d per pair.

Together with every other article at equally low prices, too numerous to particularise.

EMBROIDERY Muslin Work, at F. LARTER'S Baby Linen and Underclothing Warehouse, No. 78 and 80, South Head Road.

CARPETS and oilcloths, very cheap. J. BATES, 355, George-street, opposite Weekes', ironmonger.

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, ex Transatlantic.—Just arrived, a large assortment of Floorcloths, Tapestry, and Brussels Carpets, Hearthrugs, Door Mats, &c. S. BATES, carpet warehouse, 355, George-street, opposite E. C. Weekes and Co.'s, ironmongers.

TALLOW.—For SALE, 1½ ton good candle tallow. H. R. REID, 54, New Pitt-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co.'s new improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machines for families and manufacturers. STANFORD and CO.

KEROSENE LAMPS.—The largest stock and greatest variety in the colony; also

KEROSENE OIL. Comet Brand. Manufactured expressly for Stanford, Brothers. Warranted free from Camphene, Petroleum, or any other explosive material. Retail price, 7s. per gallon. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

TIMBER, &c.—For SALE, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills,
Cedar boards, in any quantity
Colonial hardwood, on hand, or cut to order
T. and G., in white, clear, Norway, Oregon, and Baltic
Shelving boards, planed one and two sides
Clear pine, various dimensions
Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut
Oregon joists and quartering
Kauri, in logs, deals, and boards
American white oak, ash, and hickory
Furniture, portable, for shipment, or set up
Cane and wood seat cedar chairs
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes, wine and packing cases
Turnery of every usual pattern
Wooden houses and stores prepared and packed, with plans, &c.
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, French lights
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, and beads

A great reduction in prices.

*** Wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.

HENRY MOON.

CASH BUSINESS for SALE on the Lachlan. The advertisers being desirous of clearing out of the Drapery and Clothing Trade, now offer their Stock for Private SALE, together with the building, counters, fixtures, &c. The stock consists principally of plain useful goods, with a choice assortment of Slops, all which are new—bought by one of the proprietors especially for this market. Should the advertisers come to terms with the buyer the goodwill of the business which has been established on the Ovens for six years, will be given in; and as three-fourths of the population on the Lachlan are from the Ovens, the advantage of such an introduction will be easily understood.

For further particular, apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., or BROWNELL, BROTHERS, Forbes.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL, FURNITURE, and FITTINGS of a Public House, in one of the very best situations in Sydney. Terms, moderate. Apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, the Goodwill, Furniture, and effects of the WELCOME INN, Valley, Bathurst Road, near Penrith. The house is well situated, is a coaching house, and commands a good business. Terms moderate. Apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

KENNEDY DISTRICT.—About 400 square miles of first-class Sheep Country for SALE. Licenses issued and the seller guarantees to comply with the stocking clauses of the Queensland Land Act.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

BLIGH DISTRICT.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the following first-class fattening RUNS, known as TEREMBONE, TEREMBONE NORTH, and TEREMBONE SOUTH, comprising about SIXTEEN MILES on BOTH SIDES of the TEREMBONE CREEK, and adjoining the well-known stations of Messrs. Hall (Uriwilkie), M'Kenzie (Waugan), Blackman's (Bullaroora), Colwell, Orr, Evans, Rundle, and Parsons, and other well-known properties.

The improvements are a good four-roomed cottage and kitchen (shingled and floored), two-stall stable, shed, store, &c., &c., all shingled; stockyard, &c.

With the TEREMBONE STATIONS will be sold a quiet well-bred herd of about 3858 CATTLE. The above runs are admirably adapted for sheep.

Full particulars on application to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatter's Exchange.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—
150 head on the Barwin, or at Rockhampton
2000 head on the M'Intyre, or at Rockhampton
800 head on the Murrumbidgee
1000 head near Walcha, or at Rockhampton
2000 head on the Darling, near Fort Bourke
1500 head on the Balonne, Queensland
500 head on Darling Downs, Queensland.

For further particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

EWES, in Lamb—2000 for SALE; warranted sound and young. FORBES, 78, King-street.

EWES, Maiden.—Fit for the rams in September. 1200 very choice. FORBES, 78, King-street.

2000 MIXED CATTLE—2 and 6 years, half-bred Durhams, good colours, on the Balonne; deliverable in all October.

1200 Mixed Cattle—2 to 7 years, on the Balonne, deliverable at Kurriwildi in all October.

1500 Mixed Cattle—2 to 7 years, on the Burnett.

These are fine lots for stocking the north country.

WILLIAM BLAXLAND, stock and station agent, 154, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. C. H. ROOKE and CO. have for SALE:
A Station, with improvements and partly stocked, on the Murrumbidgee; capacity 1000 head of cattle, and 10,000 sheep.
The Lachlan.—A Station, capable of maintaining from 8000 to 10,000 sheep, with frontage to both sides of the river
Queensland—Three Blocks of well watered country, of five square miles each.
Clarence River.—A 50-Acre Farm, one mile from Ulmarra and three from Grafton, with a substantial 6-roomed house (shingled), garden, orchard, and orangery, barn with galvanized roof, stockyards, sheds, &c.
Parramatta River.—Two Farms, of 100 and 120 acres each, with improvements.
North Shore.—A 60-Acre Farm, with a comfortable dwelling-house, garden, orchard, orangery, &c.
Freehold Estate, one mile from Pennant Hills and three miles from Parramatta. The house contains 6 rooms and out-offices, one acre of garden and 30 acres divided into paddocks.
Queanbeyan, in the centre of the town (Monaro-street).—A Brewery, with plant complete; also three Cottages on the same allotment.
Wagga Wagga.—Three well-built brick and stone houses, in the main street.
Maitland.—A first-class Hotel (freehold), a first-rate investment.
Prince-street, Sydney.—Two well-finished Houses. Also A comfortable detached Cottage at Paddington; and Four Houses at the Glebe.

Several HOUSES to LET, and sums of money to lend at a low rate of interest.

ROOKE and CO., stock, station, estate, and general agents, Criterion Chambers, King-street East.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Shoalhaven Horses.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Charles Dixon, Shoalhaven, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

7 first-class saddle and harness horses, just arrived, and now on view.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

15 good horses, in good condition, subject to trials in saddle or harness. Also, horses and carts, carriages, gigs, spring-carts, &c.

N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Horse, dogcart, and tandem harness

The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, spring-carts, drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Horse, Dogcart, and Tandem Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, about 16 hands high
A first rate gig or dogcart horse
A second-hand dogcart in good order; also,
A set of silver-mounted tandem harness

The whole forming a useful turn-out for either town or country use.

Fat Oxen, Fat Oxen, Fat Oxen.
To Butchers.

Stall-fed Oxen, from Charles Reynolds', Esq.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Charles Reynolds, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, July 31st, at 12 o'clock,

6 prime stall-fed oxen.

This lot is quite equal to the last four; they can be seen at the Bazaar on Wednesday.

Annual Stallion Sale.

To Owners of Thorough-bred Coaching and Heavy Draught Stallions.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1862, at 12 o'clock,

The usual annual collection of thorough-bred coaching and draught stallions, &c.

N.B.—Parties intending to forward stock for this sale are requested to forward their description, comprising height, age, colour, pedigree, &c., as early as convenient, to Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 236, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO.'S Opening Sale of Boots, &c., &c.

Notice.—To Boot Importers, Boot-makers, Storekeepers, and the Trade generally.

Highly Important Sale of Boots and Shoes.

Bostock's Goods.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. beg to inform the Buyers of Boots, &c., that they will hold their Opening Sale of same on THURSDAY, 31st July.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. respectfully call the attention of the trade to their most extensive sale (opening sale), which will take place at the Rooms, Newton's-buildings, Pitt-street North, on THURSDAY, 31st July.

The goods offered at this sale will comprise a complete assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods (see catalogue), all new, now landing, ex Shand, Brierly Hill, Crest of the Wave, &c., &c., &c., from the celebrated house of Bostock.

These goods have been manufactured under special instructions from colonial-made samples, and surpass anything hitherto imported; the whole of which will be sold without the least reserve.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. beg to inform purchasers that they have received positive instructions to sell, on THURSDAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, to the highest bidder,

Two hundred and eighty-six packages of Bostock's boots and shoes, comprising

MEN'S WELLINGTONS—
Calf, bevil and square edges, round and swan-bill toes
Ditto, French fronts, bevel edges, round toes
Ditto, pegged, square edges, swan-bill toes
Calf ditto, medium substance, pegged
Extra quality French calf, stitched seats and waists, round toes
Patent morocco legs, round toes
Calf, bradded ditto ditto, swan-bill toes.

MEN'S HALF-WELLINGTONS—
Calf, bevel and square edges, round and swan-bill toes
French calf ditto, pegged, square edges
Patent calf, morocco legs, round and swan-bill toes.

MEN'S ENAMELLED NAPOLEONS—
Knee-capped, square edges, swan-bill toes
Ditto ditto, pegged, and round toes.

MEN'S ELASTIC-SIDE BOOTS—
Kid leg, calf goloshed, copper sprigs
Ditto patent goloshed dress
Ditto ditto, wrinkled vamps
Memel leg, calf goloshed, square edges
Ditto ditto, clump soles.
Morocco leg, enamelled, goloshed, square edges
Buckskin, swan bill, and round toes
Memel ditto, round toes
Kid leg, French fronts, round toes.

BLUCHERS
Men's calf bluchers, copper sprigged, colonial shapes
Ditto ditto, ditto, square toes
Calf bluchers, pegged, colonial shapes
Kip ditto, ditto, colonial toes
Ditto ditto, ditto, sprigged
Ditto ditto, ditto, stout bradded
Army bluchers, tipped and sprigged.

YOUTHS' and BOYS'
Youths' calf clarence
Ditto kid top calf, goloshed, elastic sides
Ditto patent ditto, ditto
Ditto enamelled ditto, ditto
Ditto calf bluchers, sprigged, colonial shape
Ditto pegged ditto
Ditto stout bradded ditto
Ditto kip ditto
Boys' calf bluchers, sprigged and pegged, colonial shape
Ditto kip ditto, ditto.

WOMEN'S
Superior kid boots, elastic sides, mock buttons, channel springs
Ditto ditto, ditto, military heels
Super kid, welts, cramps
Ditto ditto, ditto, military heels
Bronze kid, M.B., channels, M.H.
Ditto ditto, ditto, springs
Super kid balmorals
Ditto ditto mock balmorals, elastic sides
Black cashmere, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H.
Ditto Ionian, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H.
Ditto cashmere, lace channels, B.B.
Coloured cashmere, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H.
Ditto cloth, elastic sides, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, M.H.
Black cloth lace boots, high and low goloshed
Cordovan lace boots
Leather ditto ditto.

MAIDS'
Super kid boots, elastic sides, mock buttons, channel springs, 1's and 2's
Ditto ditto ditto, military heels
Super kid welts, cramps
Ditto ditto ditto, military heels
Bronze kid, M.B. channels, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Super kid balmorals
Ditto ditto mock balmorals, elastic sides
Black cashmere, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
Ditto ionian, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
Ditto cashmere, lace, channels, B.B.
Coloured cashmere, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
Ditto cloth, elastic sides, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
Black cloth lace boots, high and low, goloshed
Cordovan lace boots
Leather lace boots.

GIRLS'
Black cashmere, E.S., 6-9 and 10-13
Black cloth, ditto, ditto ditto
Black cloth button, ditto ditto
Memel balmoral, ditto ditto
Ditto button, ditto ditto
Cordovan lace, ditto ditto
Leather lace, ditto ditto
Coloured cashmere, E.S., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto button, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, 2-5, 4-5
Leather lace, 2-5
Kid button, 6 9, 10-13
Bronze kid, E.S., 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Coloured morocco straps, 2-5.

The auctioneers especially request the attention of the trade to the above most important boot sale, and beg to state that they have received positive instructions to sell every line.

Terms most liberal at sale.

Preliminary.

WEDNESDAY, July 30th.

Important Sale of Drapery, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, at 11 o'clock,

About 50 packages drapery, woollens, ribbons, ready-made clothing, &c.; without reserve.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Damaged Imitation Welch Flannel.
On account of whom it may concern.

WEDNESDAY, July 30th.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Shand, Mascrop, master, from London.

No. 15—4 pieces imitation Welch flannel, 368 yards, slightly

No. 37—2 pieces ditto ditto ditto, 184 yards, much.

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

To Earthenware Dealers and Country Storekeepers.

20 Packages of Earthenware and Glass, ex Marquis of Argyle.

MR. GEORGE L. A. DAVIES will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 498, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of earthenware and glass, consisting of dinner, breakfast, and chamber services, dishes, cups and saucers, bowls, tumblers, wines, clarets, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 149, South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street, the stock-in-trade of a furniture dealer, on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The stock comprises substantial couches, chests of drawers, tables, chairs, engravings, pier glasses, toilet glasses, washstands, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Offices, Criterion Chambers, King-street East.

WEDNESDAY, July 30th, at 11 o'clock.

From Magill's celebrated Nursery.
Fruit trees
Flowering Plants, in pots
Ornamental Shrubs
Forest Trees.

*** Including a large and magnificent collection of Camellias, of the finest and most varied description, 20 varieties; also
Azalias, Magnolias
50 varieties of Daphnes
Roses, Dahlias, &c., &c.

Important to all who delight in a garden.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been instructed by Mr. Magill to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock,

A most choice selection, only partially described, from Mr. Magill's nursery, so well and justly appreciated.

N.B.—Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Terms, cash.

Ex Shand, from London.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 11 o'clock.

20 Packages of General Merchandise, including 100 Gross of Wax Vestas, &c.

*** Important to all General Trading Community.

For Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 1st of August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

L over ∮ 1 to 20 ∮.

20 packages of general merchandise.

Detailed particulars in Tuesday's issue.

Terms, cash.

Ex Shand.

On FRIDAY, the 1st of August.

Three Cases of Saddles, all-over hogskin.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 12 o'clock,

Three cases of all-over hogskin saddles.

Terms, cash.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—PARTICULARLY those in Search of Sterling Articles of Furniture, &c., &c.

The SALE advertised by R. MURIEL to take place at the residence of the proprietor, No. 99, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, is unavoidably POSTPONED for a few days, but purchasers are fully assured that the sale will absolutely take place early next week.

ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer, George-street.

EX THE SHAND, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM LONDON.
A PUBLIC NOTICE.

A portion of the twenty packages of General Merchandise is now landed, the completion of the shipment is guaranteed for the SALE to take place opposite the Royal Hotel.

The shipment does comprise articles of a sterling, but, at the same time, of a useful character.

Full particulars would appear THIS DAY, Tuesday, but the landing of some of the packages, being in such a condition to warrant a survey, the absolute list of the sound goods cannot appear in print until the actual damage (if any) is known.

ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer, opposite the Royal Hotel.

On TUESDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Household Furniture
Dogcart and Harness
American Chairs
American Bedsteads
Iron Bedsteads
Porcelain Vases and Ornaments
Electro-plate and Glassware
Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives
Double Guns, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,

The above.

Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock.

At 509, Brickfield-hill.
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Stationery, Fancy Goods
Clocks, Watches, Pipes, Wax Dolls
English Fireworks, Violin Strings, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Leckey (who is leaving the premises) to sell by auction, without reserve,

The whole of his stock-in-trade.

Terms, cash.

Continuation of Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Joseph Sly, No. 5, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, the 29th July, at 2 o'clock sharp,

Consisting of printers' ink, jewellery, and clothing.

For particulars please refer to last Wednesday and Saturday's HERALD.

TUESDAY, 29th instant.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Fancy Biscuits
Vinegar, in bulk
Canary Seed
Whiting
Eleme Raisins
Sardines
Blacking
Soap, &c., &c.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
4 cases Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits, 2-lb. tins
5 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 5-lb ditto
30 quarter-casks Pott's No. 24 vinegar
15 casks canary seed
30 cases ¼-lb. sardines
30 ditto ½-lb. ditto
50 barrels whiting, each 3 cwt.
50 boxes finest eleme raisins
10 casks, A, blacking
10 ditto, B, ditto
10 ditto, C, ditto
100 boxes Stiebel's light blue
50 ditto colonial soap
5 cases paste blacking
20 boxes Price's night-lights
20 cases half-pint salad oil decanters
20 ditto pint ditto ditto, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Sinclair's Hams
North Wilts Cheese
Sinclair's Bacon.
Fresh Goods, just landed, ex Shand.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Provision Dealers.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY next, the 29th instant.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

S in diamond, over S,
Ex Shand.
Nos. 1-9— 9 casks Sinclair's Belfast hams
10-17— 8 cases ditto ditto bacon bellies
18-32—15 ditto North Wilts cheese.

N.B.—The trade and others are particularly requested to inspect the above prior to the sale, as they are all new goods, and in first-rate order.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 29th instant.
Salad Oils
Sardines
Sauces
Candles, &c. &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
17 cases Morton's half-pint salad oil
2 ditto ditto, quart ditto
5 ditto half-sardines
15 ditto pint sauces
5 ditto guernsey ditto
20 boxes candles

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Preliminary Notice.
75 Trunks,
New landing ex Shand.

For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

75 trunks boots and shoes, seasonable goods.

Further particulars in a future issue.

Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c., &c.
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Hollinside, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
7 cases Whybrow's pint pickles
2 ditto ditto quart ditto ditto
5 ditto ditto pint salad oil
2 ditto ditto half-pint ditto ditto
3 ditto ditto ¼-lb. mustard.

Terms, cash.

Score's Washing Crystal.
50 Cases.

Ex City of Aberdeen.
Without reserve.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

K. C.,

50 cases Score's washing crystal, each 12 gross.

Terms at sale.

Loaf Sugar.
Four Tierces.
Dutch Double Refined.
On account of whom it may concern.
Slightly sweated.

To Grocers
To Confectioners
To Storekeepers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

4 tierces loaf sugar, double refined, 10lb. loaves, about two tons.

Terms, cash.

Bass's Ale
Truman's XX Stout.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Marquis of Argyle, —— master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

WM&Co. over MA,
12 cases Bass' quart ale, each 1 dozen, pyramid brand
1 ditto Truman's XX pint stout, 6 dozen
6 ditto ditto quart ditto, each 3 ditto.

Terms, cash.

Fine Flour.
39 Bags.
For Auction Sale, TUESDAY next, the 29th instant.
Without reserve.

To Millers
To Bakers
To Storekeepers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

39 bags fine flour.

Terms at sale.

Bass' Ale
London Porter.
100 Casks.
Just landed.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 casks Bass' India pale ale, champagne bot
50 ditto London porter.

Terms at sale.

8, 9, and 10 feet Bagatelle Boards
British Plate Dressing Glasses.

For, and on account of whom it may concern.
Ex Brierly Hill, Crisp, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,

S over NH in diamond
4066—One case containing,
Six 8 feet bagatelle boards, complete
Case and oilcloth
4067—One case containing
Three 9 feet bagatelle boards, complete
Three 10 feet ditto ditto, ditto
Case and oilcloth
4104—One case containing
10 dozen 6 x 4 plate dressers
10 ditto 7 x 5 ditto ditto
10 ditto 8 x 6 ditto ditto
4 ditto 9 x 7 ditto ditto
Case and oilcloth.

Gold Beads
Pearl Beads
Silver Beads.

TUESDAY, July 29th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

One case of choice beads, as above.

Terms at sale.

Oak Sticks.
For and on account of whom it may concern.
Ex Shand, Mascrop, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

S over NH in diamond, 3538,
One case, containing
48 dozen thin oak sticks
36 ditto large ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

Choice Proof Engravings
Ditto Oil Paintings
For and on account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex Brierly Hill, Crisp, master, from London.

TUESDAY, July 29th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

S over NH in diamond,
4048—One case, containing
8 proof engravings.
Case and oilcloth.
4049—One case, containing
5 proof engravings
Case and oilcloth.
4050—One case, containing
8 sporting engravings, plain and coloured.
Case and oilcloth.
4053—One case, containing
6 proof engravings
Case and oilcloth.
4054—One case, containing
6 hunting engravings
Case and wax cloth.
4056—One case, containing
7 proof engravings
Case and waxcloth.
4060—One case, containing
10 Herring's farm-yard scenes.
Case and oilcloth.
4061—One case, containing
8 proof engravings
Case and oilcloth.
4063—One case, containing
18 engravings, assorted
Case and oilcloth.

Terms, cash.

Drapery
Parachutes
Choice Sewn Goods
Clothing
Blankets, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, August 1st.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

54 bales and cases of choice goods.

Now landing ex Crest of the Wave.

Particulars in future issue.

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300 Packages Boots, &c.
Bostock's Manufacture.
Bostock's Manufacture.
Bostock's Manufacture.

MONDAY, August 4th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, August 4th,

300 packages of new goods.

Detailed particulars in future issue.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481215

To Perfumers
To Fancy Dealers
To Jewellers
To Ironmongers, &c., &c.

Important Sale of First-class Goods,
Just landed ex Shand,
And comprising one of the most choice and varied assortment offered for some months past.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, July 29, at 11 o'clock,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Electro-plated cruets, 4, 5, and 6 bottles
Ditto candelabras, 2, 3, and 4 branch
Ditto tea and coffee services, new patterns
Ditto tea, table, and dessert spoons
Ditto table and dessert forks
Ditto chamber and pillar candlesticks
Ditto cake and dessert baskets
Ditto salvers, 8 to 14 inches

FANCY GOODS.
Japanned trays, assorted
Papier-mache ditto
Ditto ditto desks
Ditto ditto tables, new views of Sydney
Crystal and opal beads
Composition dolls, assorted sizes
Dressed ditto ditto
Model ditto ditto
Coloured and stone marbles
Painted China ditto
Glass and agate ditto
Ladies' leather and fancy bags
Portemonnaies, large assortment
8-day striking brass clocks
Self-winding ditto ditto
Silver-mounted meerschaum pipes
Imitation billiard ditto ditto
Powder-boxes and puffs
Plate-glass dressers, 7 x 5
Ditto ditto, 8 x 6
Tray ditto, 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 12 x 9
Rich French and Dresden vases
Bohemian vases, richly gilt
Ruby ditto, engraved
Toilet bottles, assorted
Fruit baskets, under shades
Flower ditto, ditto ditto, &c. &c.

ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS.
Trial Charles First and Strafford
Christianity
Resurrection of Lazarus
Salutation
Haddon Hall
Slave Market
Sayers and Heenan
Laying down the Law
Coloured prints, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

To Stationers
To Printers
To Booksellers
To Storekeepers, &c.

WEDNESDAY, July 30th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
86 cases and bales of stationery and paper.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.
Fine blue wove foolscap, 12 to 24 lbs.
Extra MB laid ditto
Blue wove medium ditto
Fine yellow wove double ditto
Ditto cream ditto ditto
Super middle laid blue wove 4to post
Ditto thick ditto ditto
Ditto extra ditto ditto ditto
Ditto middle laid cream laid, 8vo
Ditto thick ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cream bank ditto
Superior medium wove account sales
White demy blotting
Pink ditto ditto
Super demy printing, 18 lbs., assorted colours
Ditto double ditto, 23 to 28 lbs., ditto
Purple shop paper
Brown casing and imperial, 20 to 100 lbs.
Royal and brown paper bags
Super thick cream laid envelopes
Ditto blue ditto ditto
Copying presses and requisites.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 quire long folio day books, half-bound
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ditto broad ditto, ditto
4, 6, 8 ditto foolscap ledgers, ditto
6, 8, 10 ditto rough calf, ditto
1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. memorandum books
Magnum bonum pens
Delarue's playing cards
School slates, assorted sizes
Slate pencils
Sealing wax, 20's and 40's
Printing ink, in tins and kegs, assorted colours
Syphon and copying inks, &c.
The auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade to this important sale of first-class goods; they have been selected with great care, and are for bona fide sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Carb. Soda
Saltpetre
Tart. Acid.
Now landing, ex Shand, from London.
To Druggists, Ærated Water Manufacturers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
30 casks bicarbonate soda, each 1½ cwt.
25 kegs refined saltpetre, each 1 cwt.
8 cases pulverised tartaric acid,
In jars of 28lb. each.
Terms at sale.

Albert's Sardines.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Shand,
20 cases Albert's ¼ sardines
20 ditto ditto ½ ditto.
Terms at sale.

Cocoanut Oil
Ditto Fibre
Arrowroot.
Ex Missionary Barque John Williams.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

To Merchants, Shippers, Soap and Candle Makers, Mattress Makers, Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and others.
Samples at the Rooms.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
6 tons cocoanut oil
2½ tons cocoa fibre
1 ditto best arrowroot.
Island curiosities, mats, native cloth, &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

Mauritius Sugar.

Unreserved Sale of the Balance of a Shipment of very choice Mauritius Sugars.
Comprising—
Fine Light Counter Sugar
Ditto Yellow Coloury ditto
Ditto Snowdrop Crystal.
Highly Important Notice to Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, at 11,
Without reserve,
To close the balance of a cargo,
D—25 bags rich yellow crystal
G—140 ditto grainy yellow counter
H— 40 ditto ditto
I—126 ditto yellow crystal
J—30 ditto light yellow counter
K—65 ditto golden counter
M—237 ditto grainy yellow ditto
O—157 ditto medium pearl crystal
R—195 ditto small grainy crystal
T—30 ditto royal snowdrop crystals.
The trade are earnestly requested to call at the Rooms and inspect the different samples prior to day of sale; and buyers may feel perfect confidence in the assurance that every bag will be sold on TUESDAY to the highest bidder, in accordance with peremptory instructions to that effect received by the auctioneers.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

North Wilts Cheese.
Just landing ex Shand.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Cheesemongers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
20 cases finest North Wilts cheese
Now landing in splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

Hill and Ledger's Oil Stores.

Assorted Pickles, pints and quarts
Red Cabbage, pints
West India Pickles, ditto
Bottled Fruits
Crown Table Vinegar
Salad Oil, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Spanish and French Olives
Assorted Sauces
Potted Meats and Pastes
Capers, Raspberry Vinegar
Flavouring Essences, Isinglass.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

Highly Important Notice to Grocers, Storekeepers, Ship Storedealers, Confectioners, Pastrycooks, and others.
Ex Shand.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
An invoice of Hill and Ledger's oilstores, now landing, comprising
50 cases Hill and Ledger's pint assorted pickles
25 ditto ditto quart ditto
10 ditto ditto pint red cabbage
10 ditto ditto West India pickles
25 ditto ditto bottled fruits
10 ditto ditto quart table vinegar
25 ditto ditto half-pint salad oil
25 ditto dito pint ditto
25 ditto ditto quart ditto
5 ditto ditto pint French olives
5 ditto ditto ditto Spanish ditto
5 ditto ditto half-pint assorted sauces
5 ditto ditto potted meats and pastes
5 ditto ditto half-pint French capers
5 ditto ditto ditto raspberry vinegar
2 ditto ditto ditto flavouring essences, comprising
Lemon, almond, kernel, ratifia, ginger, celery, cloves, ginger, cayenne, nutmeg
1 case Hill and Ledger's isinglass, 2, 4, and 8 oz.
Assortments pickles—14 mixed, 7 piccalilly, 6 onions, 3 chow chow, 3 cauliflowers, 3 red cabbage
Ditto fruit—6 damson, 2 plum, 6 raspberry, 3 ditto and currants, 7 cherries, 4 gooseberry, 8 currants
Ditto meats—12 ham, 12 beef, 12 tongue, 12 strasburg, 12 bloater paste, 12 anchovy ditto.
Terms at sale.

Chicory.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July,

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, WEDNESDAY, at 11,
25 cases Barry's chicory each 4 tins, 56lb. each.
Terms at sale.

English Bacon.
Cheshire Cheese.
A new Shipment in fine condition.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

To Grocers, Storekeepers and others.

L. E. THELKELD and CO. will sell by auction at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
20 cases prime pieces English bacon
10 ditto prime Cheshire cheese.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Holloware.

Important preliminary Announcement.
To Ironmongers.

FRIDAY, 1st August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
General ironmongery,
Oval boilers, saucepans
Europe rope, saddlery
Tools, tinware.
And a variety of sundries.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, 29th July.

☞ Notice to Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above that they sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, and caps.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 29th July.

To Outfitters
To Hatters
To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of new seasonable ready-made clothing, hats and caps
Just landed,
Comprising—
Shepherd's plaid trousers
Black cloth sacs
Men's doe shooting coats
Boys' and youths' doe sacs
Men's mole trousers
French felt canadians
Men's white shirts
Cheviot tweed trousers
Boys' morocco and leather belts
Regatta shirts, albert ties
Brown and grey cotton socks
Men's black and drab deerstalkers
Boys' cloth rifle caps
Men's black cloth caps
Boys' and youths' mole trousers
Men's blue serge shirts
Men's millers' bedford trousers
Men's grey flannel sacs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 29th July.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery,
Just landed,
Comprising
Coloured coutille stays
Rival and metropolitan stays
Plush gauntlets
Purple and madder prints
9-4, 10-4 gentian blankets
Harness window blinds
8-4 grey twill calico
Imitation Welsh flannels
Sewed muslin sleeves
Book harness curtains
7-4 French twills
Braid and straw bonnets
Velvet ribbons and fringes
Underclothing and baby linen
Wool caps and sleeves
36-inch longcloths
Chenille ties
Assorted steel for skirts
4-4 rough browns
2-2 inch Wigan sheeting, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 31st July.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sharpshooter, ——, master, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sharpshooter, from London,
H ◊ 1164—1 case, containing
6 patent solid iron bedsteads, 3332, 3 feet x 6 feet 6 inches, much damaged by sea water
◊ 1166—1 case, containing
6 patent solid iron bedsteads, 4 feet 6 x 6 feet 6 inches, much damaged by sea water
◊ 1167—1 case, containing
6 patent solid iron bedsteads, 4 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches, much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 31st July.

To Ironmongers
To Brushware Dealers, and others.
Brushes
Brooms.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of brushware, comprising
Shoe brushes, assorted, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7
Hair brooms, ditto, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7.
Terms at sale.

Sheet Zinc.
8, 9, and 10 gauge.

For Sale by Auction, THIS DAY.

To Ironmongers, Plumbers, Tin Workers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
5 tons sheet zinc.
Terms at sale.

To Oilmen, Painters, Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, &c.

Linseed Oil.
Boiled and raw.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY, at a quarter past 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
25 drums raw linseed oil
25 ditto boiled ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern,
Muntz's Metal.
Ex Hollinside, Ridland, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th July, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Hollinside, damaged by sea water.
WG & Co.
No. 74—100 sheets Muntz' 16 oz. metal, much damaged
75—100 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
76—100 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
77—100 ditto 18 oz. ditto ditto, ditto
82—100 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
83—100 ditto 20 oz. ditto ditto, ditto
86—100 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
87—100 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
88—100 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
89—100 ditto 22 oz. ditto ditto, ditto
92—100 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
80—100 ditto 18 oz. ditto ditto, slightly damaged
1 keg, containing 1 cwt. 1½ inch nails, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Most Important and Extensive Sale of
Offley's celebrated Port Wines
Burdon's and other Choice Sherries, &c., &c.

New Shipment, just landed.

TUESDAY, 29th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers Messrs. Wolfen, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th July, at half-past 11 o'clock.
The following parcel of really choice wines, just landed, viz.,

OFFLEY'S GENUINE PORT.
Single grape, 15 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks
Double ditto, 7 ditto 14 ditto
Treble ditto, 7 ditto 14 ditto
Quadruple ditto, 5 ditto 10 ditto

BURDON'S SHERRIES.
Single star, 2 hogsheads 12 quarter-casks
Double ditto, 2 ditto 8 ditto
Quadruple ditto, 1 ditto 4 ditto.
Also,
4 hogsheads Grellett's crown sherry
8 quarter-casks ditto
5 hogsheads Campbell's double diamond ditto
3 quarter-casks ditto
100 cases Bishop's ginger brandy
300 ditto ditto old tom
3 hogsheads fine strong Demerara rum
13 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and others.
Harmony's and other Choice Sherries
Robinson's, Campbell's, and other Port Wines
Champagne, Claret
Brandy, in bulk and case
Old Tom, Geneva, Whisky
Beer, draught and bottle, various brands.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 29th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of choice wines, spirits, parcels of draught and bottled beer, &c., viz.:—
Single Star,
78 quarter-casks Harmony's pale sherry.
Double Star,
39 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Four Star,
20 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Six Star,
20 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
5 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks Campbell's port
10 hogsheads Robinson's Crown port
100 cases Robinson's Crown port
60 quarter-casks port wine
40 ditto sherry
12 ditto fine pale sherry
100 cases champagne
50 ditto moselle
30 ditto sparkling hock
200 ditto claret
10 hogsheads Martell's brandy
12 quarter-casks brandy
200 cases pale brandy
150 ditto geneva
100 ditto old tom
30 hogsheads fine strong W. I. rum
100 casks Muir's ale
25 ditto Hider's ditto
100 ditto Byass' ale and porter
25 hogsheads London and Colonial Company's ale
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 31st July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of fine teas, bright counter sugars, rice, coffee, cigars, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale.

On TUESDAY, 29th instant.

Stock-in-Trade
Two-pull Patent Beer Engine, new, and complete with 40 feet of piping
Sykes' Hydrometer, complete
Patent Weighing Machine
Milch Cow
Spring-Cart, Horse, and Harness
Really Superior Household Furniture
Dog Cart
Patent Mangle
Copper Boiler

ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions from Mr. Denis Kearney (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, at the well-known premises, the Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of
Wines, spirits, champagne
Ale and porter, on draught and in bottle
Rum and sherry, duty paid and in bond. Also,
The very substantial household furniture and effects, consisting of—
Brilliant-toned cottage pianoforte
Whatnot and music stool
Very elegant rosewood chiffoniers, with glass back
Three superior book-cases, filled with standard works by the best authors
Plated tea and coffee sets
Sets of china
Pier glasses
Horsehair sofas and couches
Elegant rosewood loo tables
12 spring-bottom drawing room chairs
Large telescope dining table
Oil paintings and engravings
Wooden and iron bedsteads, and bedding
Chests of drawers
Washstands, toilet tables
Toilet glasses
Carpets, rugs
Patent cooking stoves, kitchen utensils
Glass and crockery ware
Patent mangle
Patent weighing machine
Six-barrelled revolver
Two good saddles.
a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an a Anddvertisement.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

White Herrings, just landed.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1862.

JAMES M. SIMMONS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 320, George-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
50 barrels white herrings.
Terms at sale.

To Tobacconists and others.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1862.

JAMES M. SIMMONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 320, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
12 boxes cavendish tobacco, in bond
5 ditto ditto ditto, duty paid
1 half-tierce negrohead ditto
200 boxes washed meerschaum pipes
200 ditto clay pipes.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Oilmen's Stores, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1862.

JAMES M. SIMMONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 320, George-street, on the above date, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 cases pint salad oil
100 ditto quart ditto ditto
50 ditto pint pickles
20 ditto quart vinegar
5 ditto vermicelli
100 ditto Wotherspoon's jams
10 ditto washing crystals
25 ditto jar salt
10 bags cloves
20 cases soy
10 ditto ¼ sardines
10 ditto ½ ditto
25 cases bottled fruits
5 ditto French prunes
40 ditto assorted sauces
20 chests congou.
Terms at sale.

Ale, Porter, and Brandy.

WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862.

JAMES M. SIMMONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 320, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
100 cases Byass' ale
50 casks stout
50 cases brandy.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY.— EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July.
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
TWO 2-STORY HOUSES, close to Chelsea-street, nearly opposite to BAPTIST'S GARDENS.
FOUR ALLOTMENTS, corner of Bourke and Chelsea streets, Surry Hills.
BLOCK OF LAND, situate in BOTANY-STREET, adjoining St. Michael's Church, and opposite the residence of George Hill.
RAYMOND-TERRACE.
FOUR ALLOTMENTS—Kangaroo, Henry Carmichael, and William Bayley streets.
GEORGE'S RIVER.
33-ACRE FARM on the right bank of the river—nearly opposite to George's Hall.
NORTH SHORE, SILEX ESTATE.
BLOCK OF LAND, 7 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches, more or less, fronting Prince Albert-street, and within a short distance of Little Sirius Cove.
MORT AND CO.

VALUABLE FREEHOLDS BELONGING TO GEORGE HEAD, Esq.
By order of his Attorney

2 TWO-STORY HOUSES, situate in BOURKE-STREET, Surry Hills, close to Chelsea-street, and nearly opposite to BAPTIST'S GARDENS.
4 ALLOTMENTS, corner of BOURKE and CHELSEA STREETS, Surry Hills.
BLOCK OF LAND, situate in BOTANY-STREET, adjoining St. Michael's Church, and opposite the residence of George Hill, Esq.

Titles unquestionable. For full particulars apply to JAMES HART, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the attorney of George Head, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July,
The following valuable city properties:—
BOURKE-STREET.
LOT 1.—TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSES, fronting Bourke-street, Surry Hills, close to Chelsea-street. They are two stories high, built of brick, and each containing front verandah, entrance hall, and four good rooms, with attached kitchen and laundry, and other out-offices; comfortable yards and back entrance from reserved lane.
⁂ These houses were erected under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Head, not with any intention of their being sold, but as a permanent investment. This alone is a guarantee that they are faithfully constructed. They front Bourke-street, close to Chelsea-street, and nearly opposite to Mr. Baptist's property.

LOT 2.—4 ALLOTMENTS, being Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Chelsea Gardens Estate, each having
30 feet, more or less, frontage to Bourke-street
100 feet to 107 feet in depth, and
30 feet, more or less, to a reserved lane.
☞ These are now enclosed as one block of land, and let to Mr. Royce as a timber yard.
LOT 3.—Large BLOCK OF LAND, having
50 feet, more or less, frontage to BOTANY-STREET,
100 feet, more or less in depth, and
50 feet, more or less, to HUTCHINSON-STREET.
This valuable block of land is close to ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, and immediately opposite the residence of George Hill, Esq.

☞ As instructions have been received from Mr. Head to realise, these properties are now in the market for bona fide sale.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—4 Valuable Allotments.
GEORGE'S RIVER.—33 Acre-Farm, in the Parish of Holdsworthy.
NORTH SHORE.—SILEX ESTATE, Allotment No. 10, containing 7 acres 2 roods 12 perches.

Titles unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy, solicitors.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 30th July,
The following choice freehold properties:—
RAYMOND TERRACE.
1st. Allotment No. 11 of section 1, at the CORNER OF KANGAROO AND HENRY CARMICHAEL STREETS, having 148 feet frontage to the former, and 66 feet frontage to the latter streets.
2nd. Allotments Nos 18, 19, and 20, of section 1, at the corner of WILLIAM BAILY AND HENRY CARMICHAEL STREETS, consecutive allotments forming one block, each allotment having 66 feet frontage to Henry Carmichael-street, by a depth of 148 feet—allotment No. 20 being also a corner allotment.
☞ These allotments are in an excellent position, and well worthy the attention of parties desirous of purchasing in this very flourishing township.

GEORGE'S RIVER—PARISH OF HOLDSWORTHY.
33-ACRE FARM, on the right bank of George's River, nearly opposite to GEORGE'S HALL, the property of David Johnston, Esq., and is bounded on one side by Gordon's 50 acres, and on the other by Williams' 100 acres. It has a considerable river frontage.

NORTH SHORE—SILEX ESTATE.
ALLOTMENT No. 10 of the subdivision of this estate, containing 7 acres 2 roods 12 perches, fronting Prince Albert-street, and within a short distance of Little Sirius Cove.

☞ The proprietor of the above properties being absent from the colony, and desirous of closing all matters in connection therewith, they are now in the market for bona fide sale.

Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
70 casks Byass' bottled ale and porter.
Terms at sale.

Hops.
On account and risk of the Shipper.
Ex Gertrude.
To Brewers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. (as agents for the barque Gertrude) to sell by auction, on Towns' Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
G in diamond—
50 bales hops.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862.

Important Auction Sale, at Towns' Wharf.
Large quantity of Whaling Gear, &c.
Ex Omega.
To Shipowners, Master Mariners, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, on Messrs. R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Large quantity of whaling gear, ex Omega.
Further particulars will be advertised.
Terms at sale.

American Shovels.

To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 29th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 dozen American shovels.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, July 31st, 1862.

☞ Allsopp's Ale
Allsopp's Ale
Allsopp's Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
With all faults.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Buyers for the Interior
To Publicans and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co. to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 31st, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.
With all faults.
89 hogsheads Allsopp's ale.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st July, 1862.

Best Navy Boiled Canvas
Ditto Merchant Navy Ditto.

To Tent Makers
To Sail Makers
To Shipchandlers
To Shipowners and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 31st July, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed ex Crest of the Wave.
5 bales best navy boiled canvas
5 ditto ditto twice ditto ditto
5 ditto merchant navy ditto.
Terms at sale.

Earthenware
Glassware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 31st, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
92 packages of
Earthenware
Glassware.
Terms at sale.

Choice Engravings and Prints.
Framed, Plain, and Coloured.
After eminent masters.

To Connoisseurs, Lovers of the Fine Arts, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A collection of choice engravings and prints, plain and coloured, after eminent masters, by Wilkie, Winterhalter, Herring, Frith, Stone, and others equally celebrated.
Further particulars will be duly announced.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

J. Davies and Sons
J. Joseph and Sons
Bostock and Co.

TUESDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
117 packages fresh landed boots and shoes, from the above favourite makers.
Terms as usual.

General Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c.
Just landed ex Crest of the Wave, and Shand.

THURSDAY, 31st July
FRIDAY, 1st August,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A seasonable assortment of drapery, fancy goods, slops, &c., &c.
Terms as usual.

POSITIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PADDINGTON.
TWO NEAT VILLA RESIDENCES and large Block of Land, beautifully situated at the CORNER of UNDERWOOD-STREET and the POINT PIPER ROAD, known as the property of Mr. G. J. CROUCH.

TERMS—One-quarter cash, residue may remain secured on the property at 7 per cent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land, having the following frontages,
136 feet to the Point Piper Road,
198 feet to Underwood-street,
on which are
TWO COMFORTABLE VILLA RESIDENCES, one containing 10 rooms, kitchen, with stable, coach-house, conservatory, and a number of out-offices; the other four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with tastefully laid out garden, &c.
Abundance of good water.
This is a beautifully situated corner block of freehold property, occupying one of the best positions in Paddington, and as it must be positively sold, a first-rate opportunity is afforded for securing on very liberal terms a good and paying investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BLIGH DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale.
FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN, known as NIMBIA.
Situated on the NEDGERA CREEK, about 136 miles from DUBBO, together with sundry improvements, and about
1000 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.
Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from C. E. S. Macdonald, Esq. (as agent of J. L. Campbell, Esq.), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September next, at 11 o'clock,
The above excellent PASTORAL property.
NIMBIA is situated on, and is well watered by, the NEDGERA CREEK, as also by a creek at the back of the run, making the whole of the country available for grazing and fattening stock.
The character of the run is open forest country, richly grassed, and abounding in MYALL and SALT BUSH. Its pasturage is well adapted for sheep, of which it would carry a large number.
NIMBIA is only about 30 miles from the post town of CONAMBLE, and is surrounded by the well-known properties belonging to Messrs. M'Rae, Blackman, M'Auley, and others.
The improvements comprise a good stockman's hut and yards.
With Nimbia will be sold a mixed herd of
1000 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less.
⁂ Stores, working stock, and gear to be taken at a valuation, or may be rejected at the option of the purchaser.
☞ Nimbia offers a good opportunity to speculators and others to acquire a really good property, of large carrying capabilities, under advantageous circumstances, as it is now brought into the market for positive sale, and will become the property of the highest bidder on the date above mentioned.
An inspection of the country and herd is particularly requested.

Bank of New South Wales Stock.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sales Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 31st July, at 11 o'clock for a quarter-past 11 prompt,
31 shares, fully paid up, in the Bank of New South Wales, in lots of five and upwards, to suit the convenience of persons wishing to invest or to add to their present capital, in the stock of this flourishing establishment, having a reserved fund of £250,000 sterling.
Terms, cash.

Fitzroy-street, near Botany Road.
Part of the Kensington Estate.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
A building allotment on the west side of the Terminus Inn, Botany Road, having a frontage on the east to Fitzroy-street of 34 feet, by a depth on the south side of 49 feet 5 inches; bounded on the west by a line bearing north sixteen degrees west 34 feet, and on the north by a line running to Fitzroy-street 49 feet 2 inches.
This is a fine level piece of land, and situated between Messrs. Long's and Lane's, and is a very desirable site for the erection of a house suitable for mechanics, for which there is a constant demand in that locality, owing to the works of the Railway Company and the large Brewery in the neighbourhood.
☞ Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

Australia-street, Kingston.
Fitzroy-terrace, Camperdown.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
A large building allotment, in Australia-street, Kingston, being lots 27 and 28 of section 4 of the original subdivision, situate within two minutes' walk of either the railway or omnibus stand, and in the higher part of the estate, being the 4th and 5th allotments North of Lennox-street, which leads directly to the station. The frontage to Australia-street is 66 feet by a depth of 82 feet on each side, with 66 feet in the back line or North-Eastern boundary.

After the above will be sold an allotment at Fitzroy-terrace, Camperdown, near the entrance to the new Pyrmont Bridge Road, adjoining the premises of Mrs. Marks, having 32 feet frontage to Rose-street, the same to Water-street, by a depth of 138 feet.
☞ Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Loder to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 31st, at 12 o'clock,
150 head prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. T. Laycock to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from A. Brown, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 31st of July, at 12 o'clock,
140 head of fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

PENRITH.

12 Building Allotments of Land for Sale, in the flourishing and improving Town of Penrith.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. George Dempsey to sell by public auction, at Mr. Anderson's Inn, on FRIDAY, 15th August, at 12 o'clock,
12 town allotments, having frontages to High-street, Woodrough-street, and Henry-street, in the town of Penrith.
The auctioneer, in offering the above land for sale, begs leave to call the attention of all persons who are desirous of purchasing eligible sites for erecting places of business, not to miss this opportunity, as these are the only allotments of land now available for such purposes. The allotments have frontages to the main streets of the town, and are situated in the immediate proximity of the Penrith Railway Station.
The land has been surveyed and marked out into suitable sized allotments with a view to meet all classes of intending purchasers.
A plan of the allotments is now on view at the office of the auctioneer, and lithographs ready for distribution.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.
A luncheon will be provided.

Important and Extensive Sale of Building Allotments at Singleton.

On TUESDAY, 12th August.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Burdekin to sell by auction, at Mr. Hewitt's Hotel, Singleton, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at 12 o'clock,
A large number of building allotments—in fact, the major part of the unsold lots in the town of Singleton, situate in George, High, Campbell, John, York, Castlereagh, Pitt, William, Bathurst, Church, Sussex, Bishopgate streets, and other parts of the town.
Lithographic plans are on view at the office of the Auctioneers; at the office of Mr. Kingston, Singleton; and at the office of Mr. Burdekin, Macquarie-street, Sydney. The abstracts of title are in course of printing, and can be seen at the above places in a few days.
Particulars as to title can be obtained from Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Terms, liberal.
The Auctioneers have great pleasure in inviting particular attention to this important and extensive sale of building allotments in the rising and improving town of Singleton. As the railway to Singleton will shortly be completed, there is no doubt that it will give an impetus to trade, and cause a great demand for building sites. The allotments are of a good size, suitable either for places of business, public buildings, or dwellings. There is no question that Singleton is now a flourishing place, and will become much more so upon the line being opened, which is expected by the end of the year.

Magnificent Namoi River Stations, known as
WALLAH, and BAAN BAA SOUTH,
Having a frontage of about 13 miles to the Namoi River, situate near the celebrated pastoral properties of Messrs. Lloyd, Munro, and Eather, together with
15,000 superior SHEEP and 100 HEAD of HORSES.
Drays, Stores, &c., at a valuation.
Situate about 13 miles from Narrabry, 45 miles from Gunnedah, and about 200 miles from Maitland.

TERMS.—One-half cash on the fall of the hammer; the balance by promissory notes at one and two years' date from day of sale, with bank interest added, and security upon the stock and stations.

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions from the proprietors, Messrs. Glass and Corrigan, to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, at 12 o'clock,
All those splendid fattening stations known as Wallah, and Baan Baa South, occupying a frontage of about 13 miles to the Namoi River, including a frontage of about 3 miles to the famous Broadwater, thus securing a permanent and never-failing supply of water in the driest seasons; in fact these are about the best watered runs in the Northern districts, as they are intersected by excellent creeks, springs, and large lagoons, thus making the whole of the back country available for depasturing sheep.
There are springs always running at the back of the Wallah Run, capable of watering 4000 sheep in all seasons.
The runs have a depth varying from 7 to 12 miles, and are well grassed with herbage of excellent fattening quality, and the country consists of plains, open ridges and forests, with myall and saltbush in abundance.
1920 acres of land have been applied for and measured under pre-emptive right, which the purchaser of the stations will be enabled to secure at £1 per acre—640 acres securing the improvements on Wallah, and 320 acres the springs before referred to. The remaining 960 acres have been judiciously selected on the Baan Baa South Run, and the acquisition of the whole adds materially to the value of the stations.
With the above will be sold—
15,000 superior FINE-WOOLED SHEEP, nearly full fleeced, as follows:
4000 ewes, 4 to 5 years old, to lamb in September
1300 ewes, 3 years to full-mouthed
2900 ewes, 12 to 18 months
2500 wethers, 1½, 2, and 3 years
1000 wethers, 4, 5, and 6 years
2500 wethers, 1 year old
700 mixed sexes, 8 months
200 rams

15,000 sheep, more or less.

100 horses, more or less, will be mustered and delivered to purchaser.
Teams, drays, stores, &c., &c., at a valuation.
Delivery within fourteen days after sale.
The improvements are very substantial, there being every necessary convenience—making the Head Station a BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE for a family.
The Improvements comprise—
A LARGE HOUSE, six rooms, with verandah—all floored; also,
A new house, four rooms, shingled and floored, kitchens, &c.
New huts, for shearers and men
Stables, two stalls, two loose boxes
Other out-houses, dairy, &c.
Large woolshed, with yards, and every requisite for shearing
Lever woolpress, worked with blocks and capstan
Hurdles
Three good stockyards
Shepherds' huts, and yards for 20,000 sheep
A large grass paddock, about 800 acres; and a smaller horse paddock
Three acres of land, in full cultivation as a kitchen garden
Orchard and vineyard, about a quarter of an acre.
The Auctioneer has much pleasure in directing the attention of capitalists, squatters, speculators, and others, to the sale of the above well-known fattening stations, situate within an easy distance from market, well watered, with substantial improvements, and possessing every requisite to render their acquisition a sure and certain fortune.
In offering these splendid pastoral properties to public competition, the proprietors have been actuated by a desire to allow of the stations being immediately remunerative to the purchaser, and they have consequently determined to deliver before shearing and lambing, thus giving the purchaser the advantage of at once receiving a large return for his outlay, in the shape of the clip of 15,000 sheep, and the increase from 4000 superior ewes.
It will be sufficient to state that the stations are for positive sale, and intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect the runs and sheep, every facility for which will be afforded on applying to one of the proprietors at Wallah; or to the overseer.
Day of sale, August 13th.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday evening.

The following is the amount of Customs duties received to-day:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	284	8	2
Gin	151	5	8
Whisky	11	11	0
Rum	504	7	0
Perfumed spirits	6	14	4
Wine	116	4	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	41	15	4
(in bottle)	34	16	8
Tobacco and snuff	181	2	8
Cigars	37	17	6
Tea	59	4	3
Coffee and chicory	22	4	0
Sugar (unrefined)	150	0	0
Gold	113	5	0
Pilotage	45	17	0
Total	£1733	9	11

The thirteenth half-yearly meeting of the Pyrmont Bridge Company was held to-day. No dividend was declared, but the company had paid off £3000 of debentures.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Sydney Exchange Company was held to-day at noon, Mr. W. M. Murnin in the chair. The report was adopted. The balance to the credit of the company was £838 5s. 2d., which was agreed should be applied to the payment of debentures due in January. Captain Darley and Mr. Breillat were elected directors, in the room of Messrs. Murnin and Lennon, who retired by rotation.

A meeting of the gentlemen to whom shares were allotted, in the Pacific Fire and Marine Assurance Company, was held to-day, at three o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. L. Montefiore in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing directors and auditors; but before the gentlemen present could agree to take this course, considerable discussion ensued as to the manner in which the shares of the company had been allotted by the Provisional Board of Directors. Mr. Eagar moved,—"That before the meeting proceeded to business, the applications for shares, and the number and names of the applicants to whom shares were allotted, be stated to the meeting." Mr. Dick seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Jones, and after a long discussion was negatived by a large majority. Mr. J. G. Cohen moved, and Mr. Bennett seconded,—"That the meeting proceed with the election of directors." Mr. Jones moved as an amendment that the meeting stand adjourned to Thursday next, when the Provisional Directors would be prepared to submit to the allottees the most important clauses of the deed of settlement for their consideration. Mr. Eagar seconded this amendment, which was lost, and the original motion was carried. On the motion of Mr. J. G. Cohen, seconded by Mr. Bennett, Messrs. James Martin, M.L.A., J. L. Montefiore, James Byrnes, J. R. Young, and J. M. Leigh, were elected directors; Messrs. J. B. Rundle, and M. Metcalfe were elected trustees; and Messrs. R. Thomson and R. Graham, auditors. A committee of the five following allottees, viz: Messrs. E. Flood, Joseph, R. Jones, Samuel, and Brewster were then elected to confer with the directors with regard to the deed of settlement. A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

The following companies will hold their half-yearly meetings to-morrow (this day):—Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, at half-past eleven o'clock; the Commercial Banking Company, at noon; and the Australian Joint Stock Bank, at noon.

MUDBANK AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—On Saturday, a meeting of the proprietors of land adjoining the Cook's River and Mudbank Road was held at the Central Police Office, George-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of electing new trustees, and of determining any question which might otherwise arise. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Thomas Hogg, J.P., assisted by Messrs. Waller and Geddes as assessors. About forty persons were present. The chairman called upon those present to signify, by a show of hands, whether it was necessary that trustees should be elected or not, which question was determined in the affirmative. The question was then put as to the number to be elected, when it was decided by a show of hands that five should be the number. A list of names was then handed in, and the chairman stated that he would on Monday report to the Bench of Petty Sessions the names of the gentlemen elected who, he had no doubt, would be confirmed, and thus the business would be ended. The chairman was then about to leave the chair, when Mr. E. J. Hawksley said he understood that meeting had been convened not for the purpose of electing trustees, but to decide any questions which might arise previous to the election, and there was one question in which a large number of persons on the road were interested, and it was desirable that that question should be at once settled. The subject was, whether or not leaseholders had a right to vote as well as freeholders. The chairman said that question could not be entertained, as only freeholders could vote, and the meeting having been convened under the 3rd section of the Act, all they had to do was to elect trustees, which had been done. Mr. Waller, one of the assessors, said, the question as to whether lease-holders could vote or not was entirely beyond their jurisdiction, and they could not enter upon that consideration at all, or indeed upon any other matter beyond what was mentioned in the section of the Act alluded to. Mr Hawksley said he apprehended from the terms of the advertisement that the meeting was called for the very purpose of deciding that question as well as any other which might arise, and if the chairman would refer to the advertisement, he would find that the meeting was convened under the second, and not under the third section of the Act, which section provided that whenever a requisition under certain circumstances had been presented to the magistrates in petty sessions, such magistrates should appoint a day for a meeting of proprietors to be held, and "appoint a magistrate to preside at such meeting, together with two fit and proper persons to act as assessors, to aid such presiding magistrate in deciding and terminating any question that may arise at such meeting," all this had been done; and this was, therefore, the proper time for determining the question; and he contended that the claims of the leaseholders ought to be considered, for they were "proprietors" within the meaning of the Act, as much as freeholders. The chairman and the assessors then referred to the advertisement and the Act, and also to an opinion given by Sir W. M. Manning, to the effect that leaseholders were entitled to be considered proprietors, and to vote for trustees. After some consideration the chairman stated that having considered the matter, himself and the assessors were of opinion that another meeting should be held for the election of trustees, and that leaseholders would be entitled to vote. He would report the proceedings of that day to the police magistrate and the Court of Petty Sessions, on Monday, when he had no doubt they would be confirmed, and probably the 16th of August would be fixed upon as the day of election, but of that due notice would be given. Mr. Alderman Woods then enquired when it would be legal for the names of candidates to be given in for nomination. The chairman said, on the morning of the election, previous to the commencement of voting, the names of candidates might be given in, and some short time should be fixed for that purpose. These being the only questions brought forward the meeting then terminated.

THE STRIKE AT ARALUEN.—Our latest advices from the Araluen, inform us that there is no cessation of the disturbances in the labour market—the strike has not terminated. It is also stated that the proposition mooted last week for the introduction of Chinese labour is seriously entertained, and that endeavours will be made to do so at the earliest opportunity.—*Braidwood Observer.*

FREE SELECTION.—Since the passing of the Land Act a large quantity of land has been taken up in almost every part of this district. The total quantity of land has been 8490 acres, and the amout of money paid on it £2122 10s. The purchases varyfrom 40 to 320 acres.—*Monaroo Mercury.*

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.—We are requested to direct attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s saleby auction this day, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, as follows: At quarter past 11 o'clock, damaged sheathing metal, sheet zinc, and boiled and raw linseed oil; at half-past 11 o'clock, Offley's, Robinson's, Campbell's, and other port wine; Harmony, Burdon's, Campbell's, and other sherries, champagne, moselle, claret, brandy in bulk and case, geneva, old tom, whisky, rum, draught ale, bottled ale and porter, &c. *For particulars, see advertisements.*—Adv.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. L. A DAVIES.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Glass, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fancy Biscuits, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Washing Crystals, Salad Oils, Sardines, Sauces, Candles, Fine Flour, Bass' Ale, London Porter, Damaged Oilmen's Stores, Loaf Sugar, Bass' Ale, and Truman's Stout.

MESSRS. ALLAN AND HILLS.—On the Premises of Mr. Kearney, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade, Two-pull Beer-engine, Sykes' Hydrometer, Weighing Machine, Cow, Springcart, Horse, Harness, Dogcart, Household Furniture, Patent Mangle, Copper Boiler, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Slops, Drapery, Hats, Caps, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, Linseed Oil, Sheet Zinc, Damaged Muntz Metal; at half-past 11 o'clock, Offley's Port Wines, Burdon's Sherries, Champagne, Claret, Brandy, Old Tom, Geneva, Whisky, Draught and Bottled Beer.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Dogcart and Harness, American Chairs and Bedsteads, Vases, Ornaments, Glassware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

MR. JOHN G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, American Shovels, Byass' Bottled ale and Porter, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Carriages, Gigs, Springcarts, &c.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Proof Engravings, Oil Paintings, Damaged Oak Sticks, Bagatelle Boards, and Dressing Glasses, Electro-plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Gold, Silver, and Pearl Beads.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcart, Harness, Springcarts, Trucks, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the Premises of Mr. Sly, 5, Bridge-street, at 2 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR MURRAY'S LECTURE AT ST. BENEDICT'S.—An interesting and instructive lecture was delivered yesterday evening by T. A. Murray—the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—to the members of the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society, in their commodious hall in Abercrombie-street, on the subject of "Tombs and Tumuli, and the tales that they tell." In anticipation of the presence of Sir Sir John Young—who had kindly consented to preside—the hall was tastefully draped with a great variety of national flags, and was likewise, in other respects, suitably decorated and prepared for the occasion. Unfortunately, however, his Excellency was unable to attend, but Lady Young, Lord John and Lady Taylour, and other members of the vice-regal family were present. Besides these distinguished visitors, the Lecturer was supported on the platform by the Hon. the Chief Secretary, Mr. Cowper, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Esq., M.L.C., Mr. D. Egan, M.L.A., Mr. C. O'Connell, Mr. R. O'Connor, the Rev. Dr. Forest, the Rev. M. Corish, and several others. The arrival of the viceregal party, at eight o'clock, was signalised by the ringing of a merry peal upon the bells of the neighbouring church steeple. Mr. Plunkett, having been called to the chair, expressed his hearty regret at the involuntary absence of his Excellency, and made a complimentary allusion to the strong sense which they all entertained of the kindness by which their disappointment at the Governor's absence was alleviated by the presence of Lady Young. They had, although he was not able to be there, the prestige of his name and a special mark of the interest felt by his Excellency. He begged to introduce to them Mr. T. A. Murray, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who had been kind enough to undertake to deliver a lecture to them that evening. Mr. Murray then stepped forward and was warmly cheered. After a few preliminary remarks, that gentleman announced that the subject of his address to them was, "Tombs and Tumuli, and the tales that they tell." He explained to his audience, at some length, why he had selected this subject in preference to many others, pointing out the peculiar significance of that teaching supplied by these silent and long enduring monuments of the past. In tombs and tumuli, when carefully investigated, would be found reliable records of different races and different degrees of civilisation, such as to the modern world would otherwise have been left altogether unknown. He asked them, therefore, to step aside with him from the highways of human life, and to devote an hour to that world of silence as shadowed forth from the gloomy portals of the grave. The places of the tombs spoke unmistakably of races unknown to history or even to tradition—of men and women who lived in ages past in all respects like ourselves—people who must havebeen in the enjoyment of a high state of civilization, but of whom nothing was left but their tombs. The lecturer next proceeded to allude to the *flint* arrow-heads and other warlike implements found in *barrows* in Ireland and in other parts of Europe, describing the manner in which they were fashioned as giving an incontestable proof, not only of their great antiquity, but also of the high civilization of those by whom they were made. They were all artistically carved and of elegant shape. They were chiefly found in Ireland, but they were also to be met with occasionally in England and in the North of Europe. They were the remains of a race of whom all other trace was now utterly lost—a race that must everywhere have been essentially the same,—warlike, perhaps, but obviously not barbaric. Such remains were amongst the most ancient monuments of the past in their fatherland. The lecturer described the different modes in which the various nations of the world—in ancient and in modern times—disposed of their dead, and next gave a brief but comprehensive account of the most ancient tombs in existence. The most ancient tomb in existence was presumed to be that of Eve, lying about one mile to the north of Jidda, in Arabia. It was a tomb which possessed no claims whatever to architectural merit, being roughly built of stone and surrounded with a low wall. The tomb of Noah was also shown in Armenia—now covered with the ruins of a Turkish mosque built in the twelfth century—and near Jerusalem, in the valley of Jehosaphat, were the tombs of Absalom, Jehosaphat, and Zachariah. The tomb of Daniel was still visited on the borders of Persia, and in that country were the graves of Darius Hystaspes, and other of the ancient kings of that country. The lecturer also enumerated the tombs of Achilles and Ajax on the Plains of Troy—the remains of the tomb of Aleastes, father of Crœsus, King of Lydia, and many others. The tombs and pyramids of Egypt were then noticed, and their conformation and contents insisted upon as proofs of a high state of civilisation and advancement in art; after which several interesting particulars were given of the contents of barrows or tumuli, recently opened at Kertch during the last war with Russia. The tomb of Aleastes, King of Lydia, must, in the opinion of the lecturer, have been very similar in its construction to the tumulus of New Grange, in the county Meath, in Ireland, which was opened in the sixteenth century, and in which two skeletons were then found. The vast dimensions of this place of sepulture—half mound, half masonry—were graphically described by Mr. Murray, who stated it to be his opinion, that ages ago the inhabitants of all the British Isles had been but one people. The sepulchral character of the Round Towers of Ireland, the excellent masonry displayed in their construction, and their identity with other similar erections in other parts of the world, were next severally insisted upon. The lecturer also enumerated the various elaborately manufactured articles usually found in tumuli, as evidencing a very high state of civilisation and progress in art. The lecturer concluded by a graceful allusion to the many civic virtues of the late Prince Albert, for whom as yet no monument had been raised but one—that which was to be found amongst the beautiful compositions of Tennyson—a monument that would last as long as the English language. A unanimous vote of thanks was given to the lecturer at the end of his address. Hearty cheers were given for his Excellency, Lady Young, Mrs. Murray, and the chairman, before the meeting separated.

A RIFLE MATCH between 10 members of the Glebe Company and 10 members Newtown Company, took place at the Glebe Butts on Saturday last, with the following result:—

GLEBE COMPANY.

	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Points.	Hits.	Total.
Captain Goodlet...	1 2 1 0 2	1 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 2 1	14	11—	25
Lieut. Mansfield...	0 2 1 1 1	0 0 1 0 1	0 1 2 1 1	12	10—	22
Sergt. Lankester...	1 2 1 1 1	1 1 0 1 1	0 1 0 1 1	13	12—	25
Smith ...	0 1 0 0 1	0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 1 1	7	7—	14
Corporal Steele ...	0 1 1 0 1	2 1 0 0 1	1 1 2 0 1	12	10—	22
Sloman ...	1 0 0 2 2	1 1 0 1 0	1 1 2 0 1	13	10—	23
Private W. Allen	0 1 1 1 1	1 0 2 0 0	1 1 1 1 2	13	11—	24
Gillard ...	0 1 0 1 0	2 0 0 1 1	1 1 0 0 1	9	8—	17
Geo. Harrison	2 1 1 2 1	1 2 1 1 1	0 1 1 0 1	16	13—	29
Pratt ...	0 1 0 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	2 2 1 1 0	13	11—	24
				122	103	225

NEWTOWN COMPANY.

	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Points.	Hits.	Total.
Corporal Shannon	0 2 1 1 0	0 1 0 0 0	1 0 1 1 1	9	8—	17
Private Nobbs......	2 2 2 0 2	1 1 0 1 1	1 0 1 0 1	15	11—	26
Yorke ...	0 1 2 2 1	0 0 1 0 1	2 2 0 1 1	14	10—	24
Thrum ...	1 1 2 1 1	1 1 0 1 1	0 2 1 0 1	14	12—	26
Burton ...	1 1 1 0 1	0 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	8	8—	16
Moore ...	0 2 0 2 0	2 0 0 1 1	0 1 1 0 0	9	7—	16
Boyce...	1 1 0 1 1	1 1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0 1	10	10—	20
Parkin ...	0 1 0 1 1	1 0 0 0 1	1 1 0 0 1	8	8—	16
Stiles ...	0 1 0 1 1	1 1 0 0 0	1 0 1 1 1	9	9—	18
F. Salisbury...	1 0 1 0 1	2 1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0 0	9	8—	17
				105	91	196

Glebe Company winning by twenty-nine points and hits.

A STRANGE ANIMAL.—A remarkable specimen of Australian zoology was shown to us a few days since. Up to the time of seeing it, we thought we were well acquainted with all the native animals of this region, but it would seem the case is otherwise. However, the new object of interest exhibited to us is, we believe, exceedingly rare in New South Wales, although by no means so in Tasmania. The appellation by which it is known, namely the tiger cat, is certainly a misnomer, as it has not the slightest affinity in external appearance to the tiger or cat species. The specimen shown us is about eight inches in height and measures three feet four inches from tip to tip, the tail which is not bushy, being fully as long as the body. The head is entirely dissimilar from that of the tiger cat, or ounce, and is shaped more like that of a rat, the neck being remarkably thick. The legs are short, not much unlike those of the native bear, with long claws, no doubt given for the purpose of assisting the body in climbing. The fur is of no length, harsh to touch, and we should suppose of no commercial value. The colour is a reddish brown with white spots. This strange animal was hunted down and killed by dogs belonging to Mr. Paterson of Manton's Creek, and we are informed that a second and much larger specimen has been seen by the same person, but it eluded the chase that was made for it.—*Yass Courier.*

MR. MARTIN AND THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The hon. and learned member for Orange, in a letter which appeared in yesterday's issue, withdrew the observations he made respecting the ministers of the Wesleyan denomination; but, in making the *amende* to a large portion of his constituents, he has cast an unmerited imputation upon the reporters of the *Sydney Morning Herald.*

Mr. Martin is reported to have said:—

The Wesleyans received State-aid. He had every respect for those ministers who were endeavouring to carry the Gospel throughout the colony, but he did not conceive that the requirements of this country would be met by a class of clergyman such as those sent out by the Wesleyan denomination. The country required men of a higher stamp than the majority of the Wesleyan clergy. He said this with no feeling of disrespect, but he felt that we needed men of a higher intellectual and educational stamp than those very respectable and worthy ministers of the Wesleyan Church, who formed the majority of the ministers of that denomination, and who were spread throughout this country.

But the hon. and learned gentleman says in his letter:

After paying a compliment to the Wesleyan body, *in much stronger terms and at greater length than I find reported,* I certainly did say in effect—that some ministers were required who were more highly educated than the majority of the Wesleyan ministers. I further stated that I believed it to be a part of the settled policy of that denomination not to require all their ministers to be men of superior education. I am told that in this I am in error, and that my observations are applicable to the local preachers only, some of whom may be men who, however estimable and useful in other respects, possess but a very limited general education.

And again at the close

I have thought it better to give this explanation through your columns than in my place in the Assembly, in order that I may convey exactly what I mean free from any possible error of the reporters.

The report which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* was not *verbatim*—for the speech, if reported fully, would have filled nearly two pages, but on the point in question the observations of the hon. and learned gentleman were very slightly condensed, and no injustice was done either to the Wesleyan denomination or to Mr. Martin.

Mr. Hoskins having parenthetically referred to the Wesleyan Methodists, Mr. Martin said: "The Wesleyans are one of the bodies who receive State-aid. I have every respect for those ministers who are carrying the Gospel amidst great difficulties throughout the entire colony; but I do not conceive that the requirements of this country would be met by a class of clergymen of no higher stamp than the majority of the Wesleyan clergymen. I mean that with no disrespect whatever. We want ministers adapted for the peculiar position and intelligence of the community—something of a different stamp, and I may say of a higher stamp—of a higher intellectual and educational stamp than those very respectable and worthy ministers of the Wesleyan Church, who are spread throughout this country. (Mr. Hoskins: That superior class of men are not in the English Church.) I differ from the hon. gentleman. I believe it is part of the Wesleyan policy not to demand that high standard. It is part of the Wesleyan policy to avail themselves of the services of many people who think they can fill up a space in the religious world which they cannot fill up anywhere else." As this last sentence is the only one omitted from the report, we must conclude that it forms part of that compliment which is said to have been strong in its terms and of great length.

If the hon. and learned gentleman had been betrayed into oratorical intemperance, he might have withdrawn that which he had reason to believe offensive to his supporters without impugning the ability of gentlemen who in this instance have nothing to retract, and whose regard for their professional reputation is quite as sincere as Mr. Martin's desire to set himself right with his constituents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL COOK,
Chief of Parliamentary Staff, *S. M. Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(From the Papers to May 24.)

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.—A letter from Athens states that as the Queen of Greece was lately riding on horseback in company with one of her ladies of honour and an equerry, her Majesty saw a child running across the street just before her. She pulled her horse up short, but the previous rapid movement caused her in so doing to fall herself over the horse's head, and she came with violence against the edge of the foot pavement. Her Majesty rose up immediately, and did not for a moment lose her presence of mind, although she was bleeding profusely. She was taken into a house close to the spot, and medical assistance sent for; but before it arrived the Queen had bandaged up the wound, and was seated in a carriage, about to proceed to the palace. The wound, although severe, was not dangerous, and her Majesty has since been able to resume her equestrian exercises.

Lord Eversley has been elected President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the ensuing year.

The Dean of Westminster has called a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, to be held in the Chapter House, to take into consideration the steps which are desirable in order to call public attention to the ruinous condition of that building, with a view to its restoration.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS.—It appears from a Parliamentary return, just issued, that the total number of depositors in these banks, up to March 31 last, in the United Kingdom, was 91,965. The amount of deposits was £735,253 16s. 4d. The withdrawals have been 9771 in number, the amount being £40,650 17s. d. There have been 3674 transfers from savings' banks to the Post Office Savings' Bank, the amount thus carried over being £139,171 4s. 9d. In one case £56 11s. 5d. has been transferred from a Post Office Savings' Bank to an ordinary savings' bank.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.—The Japanese Ambassadors with their attendants, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, visited Windsor on Tuesday, and were conducted through the State and private apartments by Mr. Seabrook. They afterwards visited the kennel and the dairy in the Home Park. They were conducted through the grounds by Mr. Ingram, the Royal gardener, who presented them with some fine specimens of grapes and cherries, with which they were much pleased, and brought away with them. They returned to Windsor by the Prince Consort's model farm.

A WORD ON IZAAC WALTON.—Izaac Walton's beautiful pastoral has produced, probably, more anglers than all the other works on angling put together. He certainly knew but little of the science—for he was a float-fisher; but his beautiful apostrophe to the nightingale will be perused with pleasure as long as the English language lasts, and his descriptions of river scenery are enough to tempt any one to wander along the banks of the sylvan streams he refers to. His ale-houses are pictures of enjoyment, cleanliness, and good cheer, and would seem to have been made the models of those which are now to be found in every fishing-station frequented by anglers.—EDWARD JESSE, in *Once a Week.*

A RUSSIAN ARMY IN BESSARABIA.—A Russian army of 60,000 men is being concentrated at this moment in Bessarabia. It is doubtful, however, whether the massing of so considerable a force is to be interpreted as a step preparatory to a contemplated invasion of Turkey. From what I hear, the more probable explanation would be intimately connected with the desire of the Russian Government to exercise a pressure upon the operations against Montenegro, and, if possible, to forestall the military activity of the Sultan in the West by the employment of a menace from the East. It is positive that the independence of Montenegro has been advocated by Russia at Constantinople; and that the plan, meeting with the hearty support of the French Ambassador, nothing remained for the Ruler of the Faithful but to believe in the fact that an anti-Turkish alliance was on the carpet. The aspect of things appeared so gloomy, that Omar Pasha was summoned to Constantinople, in order that the opinion of the only European General in the service upon the perils of the situation should be taken.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—About ten days since a person living within 100 miles of Radcott Bridge, was, with the assistance of some men, fishing in the river, when, to their great pleasure, they netted an enormous jack; all hands were at work to bring him safe to land, and the net broke occasionally; ultimately, however, they succeeded in their task, and, on landing their treasure, they were disagreeably surprised to find that, instead of a live jack, they had caught a dead jack-ass.—*Oxford Journal.*

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.—The circumstances of the Hartley catastrophe were vividly recalled on Tuesday night, by the presentation of rewards of merit to the band of sinkers who so heroically distinguished themselves on that sad and memorable occasion. The presentation took place in the New Town Hall, Newcastle, the chair being occupied by Hugh Taylor, Esq., chairman of the coal trade. Towards the noble object, the large sum of £1587 had been realised by public subscription, and the number of men whose services were entitled to, and received acknowledgment, was thirty-eight, including their gallant chief, Captain William Coulson. Owing to the intricate nature of the dies, the medals, which formed the principal feature of the testimonials, had not been completed, but as a temporary substitute each sinker was presented by the chairman with a fac-simile engraving upon a card, together with the name of the recipient. Accompanying each piece of paper was a purse of gold, the money-value of which was determined by the claims of the presentee. In an intelligent and manly speech, Mr. John Manderson, one of the sinkers, moved a vote of thanks to the committee.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

JOHN BUNYAN'S TOMB.—A new tomb has been erected on the grave of the author of "Pilgrim's Progress," in Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, City-road. The requisite funds for this memorial have been raised by public subscription under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The length of the tomb is about seven feet, and the height rather over four feet. On the top, in a reclining posture, with book in hand, is the carved effigy of John Bunyan, in stone, with the head resting on a pillow; the length of the figure being five feet eight inches. On the north side, in relief, is a stone panel representing Christian starting on his pilgrimage with the burden on his back, and on the south side Christian is represented as in the act of reaching the Cross, and the burden falling from his shoulders. At the east end of the tomb is the following inscription, engraved on a portion of the old stone:—"John Bunyan, author of 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Ob. 31st August, 1688, æt. 60." The slab at the opposite end records the fact of the restoration of the work by public subscription, May, 1862. The sculptor is Mr. E. E. Papworth.

In a thorough search which has lately been made among the letters and papers of the Shelley family, several poems, mostly unfinished, and many letters of Shelley's, shedding new light on certain passages of his life, have been disinterred. These are preparing for publication.

INDIAN LOANS.—It will be for the interest of India if the Russian Loan should check the outflow of capital for public works in that country. The cry that we cannot do too much for India is true, but for some years past it has been made a pretext for harm. Owing to the way in which the lavish outpouring of our funds to that region has been encouraged by Government under pressure of the East India mercantile and banking firms—the most powerful body in London—undertakings have been pushed on at such a rate as to interfere seriously with the supply of labour for agricultural purposes, and also to influence freight and other charges to an extent that, according to some estimates, have increased the cost of the various railways by about one-third. The facility of getting money also has tended to keep up the most expensive systems of construction, and to check that exercise of personal ingenuity and economy which comes into play only under the stimulus of necessity. About eighteen months back the system was at length discovered to have led to such a ceaseless and inconvenient drain from this side, apart from the bad influences it had exercised in India, that Sir Charles Wood found it requisite to promise a more guarded course for the future, but it was believed at the time that this was simply the result of a momentary prudence caused by an eight per cent. rate of discount, and that with the very first return of ease in our money-market there would be danger of a resumption of the old course. Accordingly, within the past week or two, we have had the announcement of an extension line from the Punjab to Delhi, which is to cost £2,500,000, and the probability is that this would have proved but the commencement of a series of new and costly claims that would have pledged us during the next twelve months to an expenditure of all our surplus means during five or ten years, and caused us throughout that period to have nothing either for home undertakings or for ventures to promote the commerce of our customers in other parts of the world. To the application of English capital for private enterprise in India there can be no objection, because such things will not be undertaken on any continuous scale unless it be found that they pay better than undertakings in any other part of the world; but the system of Government guarantees is one that can never be justified except for national objects and emergencies, and this plea, although it could be rightly urged some years back, has long ceased to exist. By those, therefore, who desire that India should be able to take full advantage of the opportunity opened up by the cotton crisis and the general demand for all her productions, any circumstance will be welcomed that may check the artificial enhancement of wages, which is threatening to impair her powers of competition, and also that magnitude of public expenditure which is fatal to the cultivation of the adventurous sagacity, essential above all things, to the rapid development of a large country.—*Times*, April 28.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN PURTEL are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son JOHN; to move from his residence, Cumberland-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all Accounts due to the late firm of Farmer, Williams, and Giles, be forthwith PAID to Mr. JOHN I. MARKS, 4, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, whose receipt will be a legal discharge.
(Signed) FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT BARCLAY WALLACE is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date. JOSEPH WARD and CO.
Newcastle, 24th July.

IN THE ESTATES of DAVID JONES and CO., and THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., a sixth dividend, of sixpence in the pound, will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, 227, George-street. 25th July, 1862.
M. M'DOUGALL, Accountant for Trustees.

A CHEAP Sunday Excursion to and from RANDWICK and COOGEE. An omnibus will leave the corner of George and King streets every SUNDAY, at half-past 10 a.m. and quarter-past 2 p.m., for Randwick and Coogee, returning at 12 a.m. and 5 p.m., commencing on Sunday next, the 3rd August. Fares, one shilling each way. HOWARD and MOORE, proprietors.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.
The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.
*** Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit IN ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

MUSICAL.—Persons desirous of obtaining a first-class pianoforte, harmonium, or other musical instruments, upon unusually favourable terms, should make themselves acquainted with the rules of The Musical Instrument Association, now forming at PECK'S Music Store, 387, George-street. Prospectus free on application; or sent to any address on receipt of a stamp.
*** Country members have the same advantages as those in the town.

VIOLINS, Violins, Violins, all sizes, qualities, and prices, at PECK'S Music Store, 387, George-street.

ON VIEW, a fine 16-feet Organ, free foot pedal, effectual swell. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOS, for SALE and HIRE, with option of purchase on easy terms. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

GUITAR.—For SALE, a first-class Spanish instrument. Price £2. GUITAR, HERALD Office.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—For SALE, Tables and Forms. 197, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

SOMETHING SPECIAL!—Superfine Paget Coats 22s. 6d., just half-price, at BUCK'S, 18, William-st.

A NOVELTY!—Gentlemen's Real Paisley Dressing Gowns, from 12s. 9d., a gift, at 18, William-street.

JUST Received, per Crest of the Wave, 19 Cases Glass SHADES. F. LARTER, draper and fancy dealer. Nos. 78, and 80, South Head Road.

GREAT CLEARING SALE at M. A. HUGHES' Shirt and Underclothing Manufactory, 550, George-st.

PLATE and WINDOW GLASS of every description, as imported, or cut and carefully repacked to order. Plate Glass Warehouse, 253, George-street. T. EDENS.

BILLIARD TABLES, now landing ex Shand, and Crest of the Wave. A. TOOGOOD.

BILLIARD TABLES, just landed ex Crest of the Wave and Sharpshooter. A. TOOGOOD.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, just landed, 9 and 10 feet. A. TOOGOOD.

BILLIARD FURNITURE. Cues, Cloths, Balls, Tips, pockets, marking boards, rules, Kenfield on Billiards. A. TOOGOOD.

FURNITURE OIL, for giving, with the least possible labour, the utmost brilliancy to furniture, and reviving French Polish instantaneously. C. C. FINCH, chemist, &c., 84, King-street.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES.—A prime lot, at W. SHORT'S, Victoria Wharf, and foot of Market-street.

BEST Broulee Seed Potatoes, at W. SHORT'S, Victoria Wharf, and foot of Market-street.

PAMBULA POTATOES.—A superior sample, at W. SHORT'S produce stores, Victoria Wharf, and foot of Market-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES, POTATOES.—To Dealers and others.—For SALE, a prime lot, ex Wild Wave, from New Zealand; and best Broulee Seed. At MORAN'S store, Victoria Wharf.

DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Hill Edward ..	3 0 0	Collection at Chalmers's Presbyterian Church, per Rev. J. L. Skimming ..	9 7 0
Watkins & Leigh's Establishment ..	7 11 0	Collections from children of St. Stephen's Sunday School, Newtown ..	3 6 0
St. Barnabas Day School ..	1 10 8	Mr. R. Lamb ..	2 0 0
Collected at the Australian Mutual Provident Society —S. Franck, Esq.	0 5 0	Mrs. R. Lamb ..	1 0 0
Collection made at St. Stephen's Church, Camperdown ..	18 1 9	W. H. Cullum ..	0 10 0
From men in employment of Mr. J. Poole ..	1 12 0	Mrs. Cullum ..	0 5 0
Arthur Allen ..	0 5 0	Maria Cullum ..	0 2 6
Collection at St. Michael's Church, on Sunday, July 27th..	21 4 6	Ellen Cullum ..	0 2 6
Collections from children attending St. Michael's Sunday School, same day	1 14 6	B. Cullum ..	0 2 6
		Mr. J. Walton, Rylstone ..	15 15 0
		His Grace Archbishop Polding	21 0 0
		J. Olds ..	0 5 0
		W. Mercer ..	0 5 0
		Mrs. Schroider ..	0 5 0
		Carpenter, L. B. ..	0 5 0
		T. Wickham ..	1 0 0
		Hugh Paterson ..	2 2 0
Alderman Steel, collected by			
Patrick Conlon	0 2 6	Mrs. G. ..	0 10 0
W. W. Williams	0 2 6	Mr. Riley ..	0 1 0
Friend ..	0 1 0	Friend ..	0 1 0
Mrs. P. Gibson	0 2 0	Friend ..	0 1 0
Friend ..	0 2 0	Mrs. Newel ..	0 1 0
Friend ..	0 1 0	Mrs. Murphy ..	0 1 6
Mrs. Milson ..	0 2 6	Mrs. Maher ..	0 1 0
Mrs. Pattison ..	0 5 0	Mrs. Lawson ..	0 2 6
Friend ..	0 2 6	Mrs. Baker ..	0 1 0
Mrs. Neil ..	0 10 0	Mrs. Stuchbery ..	0 5 0
Mr. Jession and family ..	1 0 0	J. Stuchbery ..	0 1 0
		Mrs. Walker ..	0 2 0
Mrs. M. P. ..	0 2 6	Mrs. Crawford ..	0 1 0
Mrs. Gibson ..	0 2 6	A. W. ..	0 1 0
Mrs. Iredale ..	0 2 6	Miss Charles ..	0 2 6
Miss Morrison ..	0 2 6	Mrs. Thomas ..	0 2 6
Miss — Morrison	0 1 0	Friend ..	0 5 0
Mrs. Johnson ..	0 2 6	Mrs. Philips ..	0 2 6
Mrs. Holt ..	0 2 6	Mr. W. G. ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Field ..	0 1 0	Mrs. W. G. ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Jeffries ..	0 1 0	Mr. H. ..	0 2 6
Miss Boyd ..	0 1 0	Mr. Tomlyn ..	0 5 0
Miss Robins ..	0 1 0	Mrs. Hesluing ..	0 2 6
A. G. D. ..	0 2 6	Mrs. Glenn ..	0 2 6
Miss Yeats ..	0 2 6	Mr. Jenkins ..	0 1 0
Mrs. Ringsley ..	0 1 0		
Mrs. Hegarty ..	0 2 6		£8 17 6
Short, James, and employees.			
James Short ..	0 10 0	George Brewer ..	0 4 0
Charles Hearson	0 10 0	W. Wheeler ..	0 4 0
W. Rosevere ..	0 5 0	James Budd ..	0 10 0
W. H. Thomas ..	0 5 0	Henry Darling ..	0 2 6
J. Butler ..	0 4 0	Thomas Smith ..	0 2 6
James Carrol ..	0 4 0		
T. Roberts ..	0 4 0		£3 9 0
Lewis Keyling ..	0 4 0		
Oriental Bank, collected at. 4th list.			
E. Wrench ..	2 2 0	W. Nixon ..	2 2 0
Mrs. Wrench ..	1 1 0		
N. Caston ..	3 3 0		£9 9 0
A. Cohen ..	1 1 0		
Pinhey, W. T., and establishment.			
W. T. Pinhey ..	3 3 0	J. M. O'Regan ..	0 5 0
Mrs. Pinhey ..	2 2 0	Mary Collins ..	0 10 0
M. B. Pinhey ..	0 5 0	E. Collins ..	0 8 0
J. E. Pinhey ..	0 5 0		
E. Pinhey ..	0 5 0		£7 3 0
Walsh, Rev. W. H., additional.			
Fanny Twiss ..	0 1 0	Caroline Moss ..	0 1 0
John Perigo ..	0 1 0	Charlotte Moss ..	0 1 0
Thomas Hill ..	0 2 6	Isabella Moss ..	0 1 0
James Thallon ..	0 1 0	Mrs. Lea ..	0 10 0
Christison ..	0 1 0	Miss Rebecca Lea	0 5 0
M. Jane Moss ..	0 1 0		
Elizabeth Moss ..	0 1 0		£1 6 6
H. M. Customs: collected by Captain Still.			
W. C. Still (2nd)..	1 1 0	T. B. Corbett ..	0 10 6
W. N. Lewellin ..	0 10 6	C. G. Reid (2nd) ..	0 5 0
T. Fancourt ..	0 10 0	A. Frazer ..	0 10 6
T. Godfrey ..	1 4 0	W. Wall ..	0 10 6
S. M. Mowle ..	1 1 0	F. Huntley ..	0 10 6
G. and B. ..	1 1 0	T. C. Jamison ..	0 10 6
A. Campbell (2nd)	0 10 0	J. Thomson ..	0 5 0
H. J. Rucker ..	0 10 6	J. N. Stubbin (2nd) ..	0 5 0
J. Lane ..	0 10 6	R. Small ..	0 2 6
R. M. R. ..	0 10 6	W. Pratt ..	0 1 0
R. Kelly ..	0 10 6	A. Bernon ..	0 5 0
J. D. Lankester (2nd) ..	0 10 0	J. W. J. ..	0 5 0
G. Lewis (2nd)..	0 10 0		
		Total ..	12 17 6
Collected by the workmen at the (additions) new works at Tarban Creek Asylum, by Hugh M'Master.			
John Shana (2nd)	0 10 0	J. Grindrod ..	0 2 0
H. M'Master (2nd)	0 10 0	W. Brady ..	0 1 0
John M'Crae ..	0 4 0	H. L. Smith ..	0 1 0
George Shand ..	0 4 0	W. Whitehead ..	0 1 0
J. Drummond ..	0 2 6	T. M'Lennan ..	0 10 0
Alfred Hair ..	0 2 6	D. Wilkie ..	0 2 6
T. Murray ..	0 2 0	J. Wilkie ..	0 2 6
J. Pinson ..	0 2 0	R. Jervis ..	0 2 6
M. Malone ..	0 2 0	J. Murray ..	0 2 6
J. Carson ..	0 2 0	John Crow ..	0 2 6
Henry Clarke ..	0 2 0	Henry White ..	0 1 0
Louis Duboe ..	0 2 6	W. Miles ..	0 1 0
J. Riddell ..	0 2 6	John Bendly ..	0 1 0
W. Law ..	0 2 6	G. Moffat ..	0 1 0
G. Gaisford ..	0 2 6	R. Jenkins ..	0 2 6
F. Cooney ..	0 2 6	John Fraser ..	0 5 0
John Finn ..	0 2 6	A. Mackay ..	0 1 0
John Connor ..	0 2 6	G. Weekes ..	0 1 0
W. Bush ..	0 2 6		
T. Riddell ..	0 2 6		£5 8 6
R. Gordon ..	0 2 6		
Brush, John, and establishment.			
John Brush ..	2 2 0	R. Taylor ..	0 5 0
John G. Offord ..	1 0 0	F. Newman ..	0 2 6
H. Whittle ..	0 5 0	J. Magner ..	0 5 0
Wm. Yates ..	0 10 0	J. Graham ..	0 2 6
John Grogg ..	0 10 0	T. Marchant ..	0 2 6
Harry Heard ..	0 10 0	T. Law ..	0 1 0
Wm. O'Grady ..	0 5 0		
Eustace Parker ..	0 10 0		£6 12 6
Chas. S. Howell..	0 10 0		
Wilkie, George, and establishment.			
George Wilkie ..	5 0 0	F. W. Griffin ..	0 10 0
Mrs. Wilkie ..	2 0 0	Thomas Bruce ..	0 2 6
Miss Wilkie ..	1 0 0	John Bruce ..	0 5 0
Miss E. Wilkie ..	1 0 0	George Bruce ...	0 5 0
G. Wilkie, junior	1 1 0	John Messenger ..	0 5 0
J. Beauchamp ..	1 1 0	Samuel Grimble ..	0 5 0
J. J. Penson ..	0 10 0	D. Dawson ..	0 5 0
T. Shade (2nd) ..	0 10 0	J. Burrows ..	0 5 0
Edward Kennett..	0 10 0	M. O'Brien ..	0 2 6
Charles Phillips ..	0 11 0	J. Thorburn ..	0 2 6
J. Gaston ..	0 10 0	Thomas Bill ..	0 5 0
N. Wheeler ..	0 10 0	James Laing ..	0 5 0
J. Denmade ..	0 10 0	George Murray ..	0 5 0
C. Pinn ..	0 10 0	K. Bones ..	0 2 6
W. Thorburn ..	0 10 0	James Evans ..	0 5 0
A. Hutchinson ..	0 10 0		
W. Jenkins ..	0 10 0		£20 16 0
John Yates ..	0 10 0		
Emanuel, S., and Son, Goulburn, and establishment.			
S. L. Emanuel ..	4 4 0	S. Isaacs ..	0 10 0
Mrs. S. L. Emanuel	1 1 0	J. M'Ewing ..	0 5 0
H. Gould ..	0 10 0	C. Holt ..	0 5 0
W. Hargreaves ..	0 10 0	P. Moss ..	0 5 0
E. Solomons ..	0 10 0	A. Kelly ..	0 3 0
T. W. Davies ..	0 10 0	M. Stapleton ..	0 5 0
Mrs. E. Ross ..	0 10 0		
C. Teakle ..	0 10 0		£10 10 0
W. M. Russell ..	0 10 0		
Received by Chapel Wardens of the Unitarian Church. (Second list.)			
Mrs. Kersey ..	2 0 0	Col. at chpl. door	20 1 1½
Mr. J. Brown ..	1 1 0		
Susan Brown ..	0 2 6		£23 13 1½
Mary Brown ..	0 2 6	Previous subtns.	31 3 0
Hamilton W., and Establishment, Lower George-street.			
W. Hamilton ..	1 1 0	Robert Doran ..	0 5 0
Mrs Hamilton ..	0 10 6	George Omara ..	0 2 6
J. Cranston ..	0 10 0	Sarah Taafy ..	0 2 6
T. Dymock ..	0 5 0		
B. Hutton ..	0 5 0		£3 1 6

JAMES OATLEY, Treasurer.
CHARLES KEMP, WM. HANSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

ERRATA.—J. Wittell in Rd. Row's list, should be J. Willett; and L. P. Warred in Mrs. J. F. M'Donald's list, should be Louis P. Warren.

SEED POTATOES on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt, coarse, fine, and rock. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

SPICED Ox Tongues and Pork Sausages, of superior flavour. H. CUMMINS, poulterer, 205, Pitt-st. North.

KEROSENE OIL.—Pure kerosene oil, 6s. 6d. per gallon. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Skiff DINGY, 14 feet long, in good condition. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

TO PRINTERS.—A small Fount of MINION for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLMAN, HERALD Office.

KAURI PINE SPARS, in all lengths. PILE'S Ship Yard, George-street North.

KEROSENE LAMPS, an elegant assortment; also, Kerosene, the "Electric Light," on SALE, at GRAHAM and CO'S, 116, King-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS. Also, a Dog-cart and Harness. Apply to VICKERY'S, 375, George-street.

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COTTAGE to LET, at Waverley.—Next door to Post Office, a Cottage, containing four rooms and kitchen. 'Bus leaves every half-hour for Sydney, fare sixpence; rent eight shillings per week. W. THORNE, Waverley.

DETACHED COTTAGE, Woolloomooloo, with five rooms, stabling, garden, &c.
HOUSE, containing five rooms and kitchen, situate in Victoria-street North. A pleasant and elevated site.
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FURNISHED Drawing-room and three Bedrooms to LET. A small family would find this a desirable home. Terms, moderate. Mrs. HENEY'S, 94, Elizabeth-street North.

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TO BE LET, a COTTAGE, in Derwent-street, Glebe, lately occupied by S. Murray, Esq. Apply to S. T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a comfortable COTTAGE, Neutral Bay; deep water frontage. Apply F. H. GRUNDY, Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

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TO LET, or SELL, a six-roomed HOUSE; garden, outhouses, and 20 acres of good land, with unrivalled view; within a few miles of Sydney. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

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